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# *Columbia University Quarterly*



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# Columbia University Quarterly

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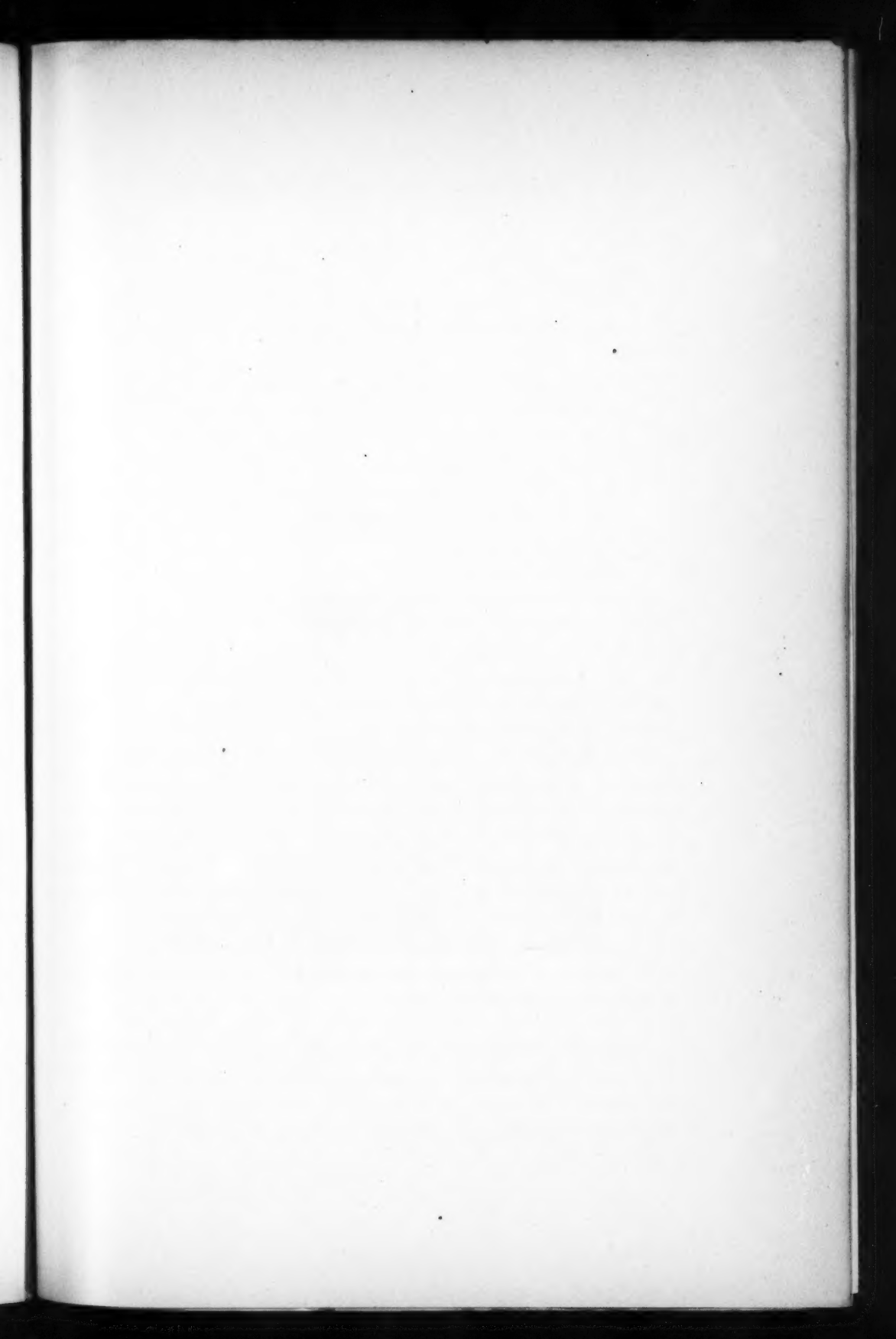
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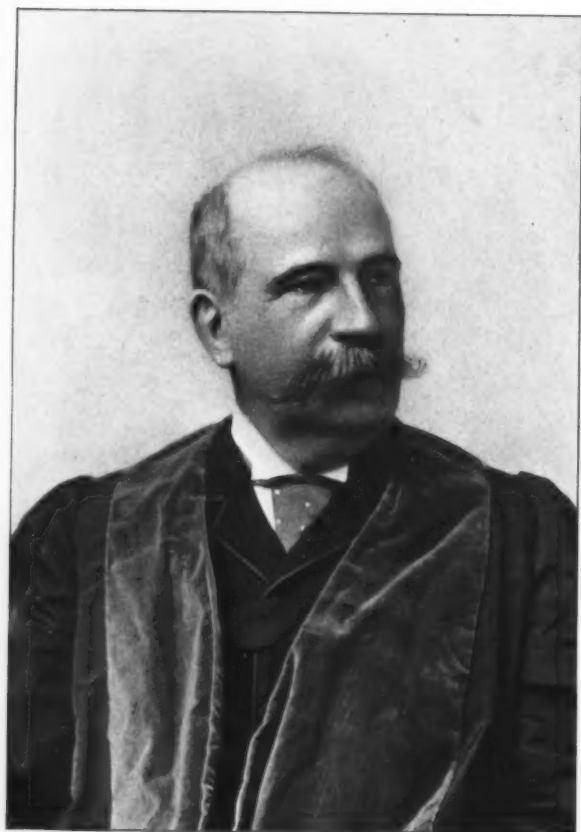
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THOMAS RANDOLPH PRICE

# COLUMBIA

## UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

Vol. V — JUNE, 1903 — No. 3

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### SOUTH FIELD: ITS POSSIBLE USES

THE plans for the development of South Field which have been prepared by students in the School of Architecture,\* two of which are published in this issue, illustrate the uses that may be made of the land and the importance of securing it for the University. It was a just appreciation of its value which induced its present owners to secure the property last spring in order to give the University an opportunity to buy it; and as it seems clear that some means should be found, and reasonably certain that means will be found, to consummate the purchase, speculation as to the best use to be made of the land may be indulged in without detriment and possibly to advantage. The subject is one which admits of considerable divergence of opinion, and which involves so many questions and such a far look into the future as to demand the fullest discussion.

The plans thus far proposed for the distribution of buildings follow closely the system of arrangement already adopted for the present site; and it must be assumed that the buildings to be erected on South Field will conform to our present buildings in general character if not in detail, in order to

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\* See COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, V, 2 (March, 1903), 217, 218.

insure to the University a harmonious and consistent effect as a whole. The quadrangular system has the great practical advantage of being the most economical in respect to space and of permitting gradual development along the lines of the streets and avenues, thus preserving for many years, if not indefinitely, an extensive campus within the quadrangle. Should the eight buildings comprising the great quadrangle shown on plan A be used as dormitories they would accommodate about eight hundred students. Should they be devoted to lecture rooms and laboratories, they would provide for at least three or four times that number. In either case an unbroken open space, at least 365 feet by 675 feet in extent, would remain to be used as a campus or field for athletics, or for the erection of other buildings as required.

Passing next to the question of the use to which buildings on South Field may best be applied, it should be noted that the educational buildings already projected for the upper level of the present site, exclusive of the Green, will provide lecture rooms and laboratories for fully five thousand students. The practical convenience of such an arrangement, the ease with which students may pass from each of the educational buildings to the other and to the Library, and the architectural advantage of grouping all the educational buildings together, are circumstances which collectively seem to present an irresistibly strong argument in favor of concentrating the educational work of the University around the present quadrangle, and against the erection of lecture halls or laboratories on South Field, until the possibilities of the present site have been fully utilized. If this argument be accepted as controlling the present policy of the University, it would seem practicable to make use of at least a portion of the space afforded by South Field for dormitories. The Trustees, by resolution of December 5, 1898, declared their intention of erecting dormitories as soon as means therefor should be provided, and for this purpose South Field is exceptionally well adapted. The needs which led the Trustees to appeal for funds for

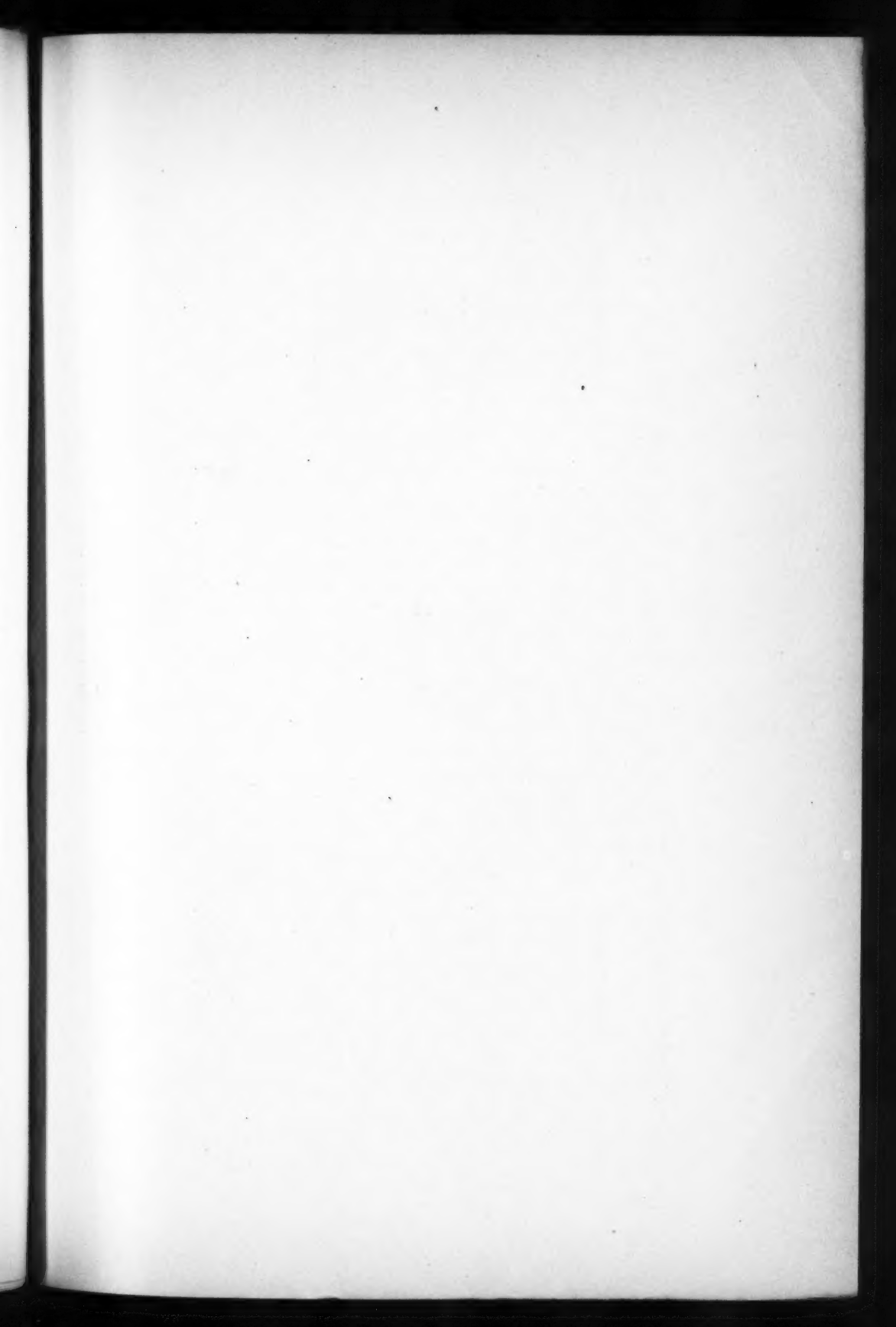


dormitories five years ago have in the interval become far more urgent, by reason of the great increase in the number of students coming from long distances. At the present time upwards of a thousand students are living in flats and boarding houses within half a mile of the University. The considerations which in 1898 induced the Trustees to vote that dormitories might be erected upon the Green now point far more strongly to the desirability of utilizing for this purpose the more generous expanse of South Field, when happily it shall come into our possession. It cannot be doubted that the advantages which will accrue to the University from the possession of dormitories are growing greater as the University's influence extends over a wider territory. With the ownership of the land assured and with means at our command to erect dormitories, each one of which will be a source of revenue to the University, it will be within our power to develop that social side of the life of the University, which is generally recognized as hardly less important than the intellectual. Each building may well be made a center of social life, a residence for the younger professors and instructors as well as for the students, with club rooms and a dining hall where all may meet on a common footing as university men. Each building should be planned to contain single rooms and suites of rooms, and the scale of rentals should be adapted to the means of all. It should be possible for the residents of each hall to form dining clubs and to direct the service of the building as is done by the house committee of a club. At the outset, one hall perhaps may be set apart for graduates and another for undergraduate students; and as the demand for rooms and the number of halls increases, and as newer and closer relations are formed, it may be found expedient to assign one hall to the College, another to the Law School, another to the Medical School, and so on. It would seem desirable that the residents should be divided into groups in buildings of moderate size, so that the number of men living in each, while large enough to create a distinct social atmosphere, should not

be so large as to sink the individual in the mass. Doubtless, as a general "Commons," Memorial Hall will always be essential; but with a dormitory system so extensive as South Field will permit, the present dining hall will become entirely inadequate, and it is at least an interesting question whether additional accommodation cannot best be supplied by including a dining hall of moderate size in each of the dormitories. If the old-fashioned system of separate entrances and staircases, each giving access to a number of rooms and suites of rooms can be combined with a dining hall for the use of those occupying adjacent entries, it seems likely that such an arrangement would unite the highest degree of privacy with the closest social relations. We must recognize as inevitable, in a large and growing university, the tendency toward a weakening of the ties which hold the students together in a small college; but a counteracting and unifying influence should be created in the associations growing out of the daily living together and the mutual enjoyment of congenial pursuits and surroundings. If we can picture South Field surrounded by eight or more dormitories, each including a body of a hundred or more students living, working, dining and enjoying life together, and each body united by common interests with all the others, we may safely anticipate a strengthening rather than a weakening of common ties and common ideals as the University grows in numbers and in scope.

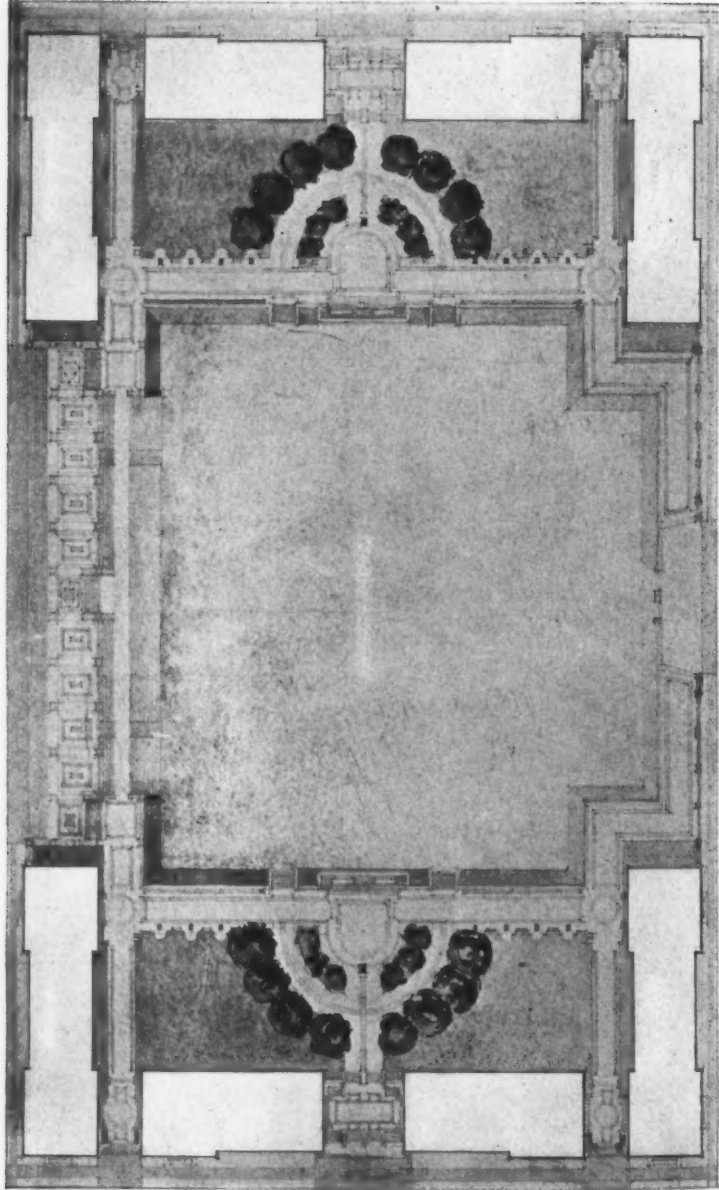
Just how these results may best be accomplished, it should be our endeavor to discover; it is the purpose of this article merely to suggest possibilities. The experience of others may aid us both negatively and affirmatively, but we cannot expect to find a ready-made model in any other university. In whatever plan we may adopt it should be our aim to develop the democratic spirit and the community of interest which are the strongest moving forces in every body of students, and to create that form of university life which is best adapted to the peculiar conditions and needs of Columbia.

JOHN B. PINE



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SOUTH FIELD—PLAN A

BROADWAY

## SOUTH FIELD: THE ARTISTIC PROBLEM

DURING the summer of 1902 the President made the suggestion that the architectural treatment of the South Field might furnish a suitable and interesting problem in design for the more advanced students in the School of Architecture. The various schemes of design which would be produced in the course of the study of the problem, even by undergraduates, might well, he thought, prove to be of service to the Trustees should the property be acquired and the problem come up for practical solution.

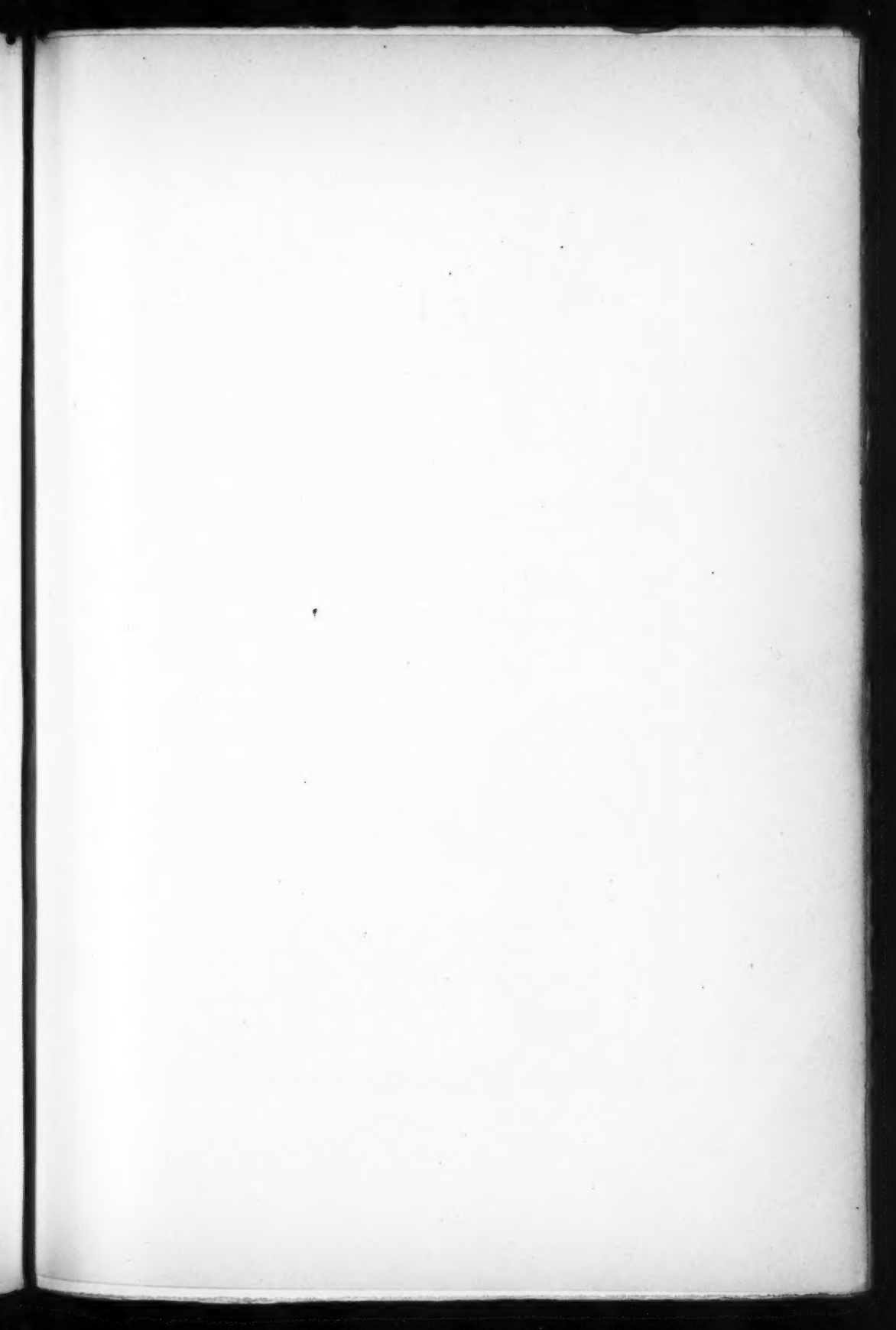
This suggestion was carried out during the winter, and the resulting designs were exhibited in the school in February. Two of these are reproduced in this issue of the *QUARTERLY*, in connection with Mr. Pine's interesting presentation of the practical and administrative aspects of the problem. Three others were sent to the recent Chicago architectural exhibition, and one of these has been made the basis of a thesis design by a member of the graduating class. The programme for the problem was prepared by Professor Hamlin with the assistance of Mr. Hornbostel, Lecturer on Design in the School of Architecture. It recited the dimensions of the plot, approximately 760 by 460 feet, and required the arrangement upon it of eight buildings in such a manner as to leave ample space for an athletic field large enough at least for a foot-ball "grid-iron." The buildings on the south side of 116th street were required to reproduce the general plan and dimensions of the proposed buildings to be erected on the north side of the street, on the present University property, the block-plans of which were available for comparison. The students were also instructed to recall as far as possible, at least in certain parts of their designs, the general style of the arrangement and architectural treatment of the present University grounds and buildings, so as to give unity to the whole combination on both

sides of 116th street. And in order that the vista from the Library across the open center of the field southward, might be closed by a dignified and interesting architectural feature instead of by a mass of unrelated houses, apartments and other hap-hazard buildings, it was suggested that a frontage of 100 feet on the south side of 114th street, on the axis of the Library, be supposed to have been acquired for a President's House, which was to form an essential feature of the whole group. This part of the design is not shown in the illustrations, but received more or less careful treatment in all the plans, and proved to be a feature of great artistic value and importance. If this suggestion could be realized, it would add immensely to the artistic completeness of the whole University group.

The design was given out to the students of the Fourth Year class early in February, and three weeks were allowed for its completion. As it was a problem wholly of planning and disposition, no attempt was made to design the elevations of the proposed buildings, and each student prepared therefore a single drawing, showing the South Field and the southern half of the present University property, to the scale of one thirty-second of an inch to the foot. These plans were very creditably rendered in India-ink and color, showing the grading and terracing of the grounds, and the approaches, steps, paths, plantations and gardening proposed, as well as the position and arrangement of the buildings.

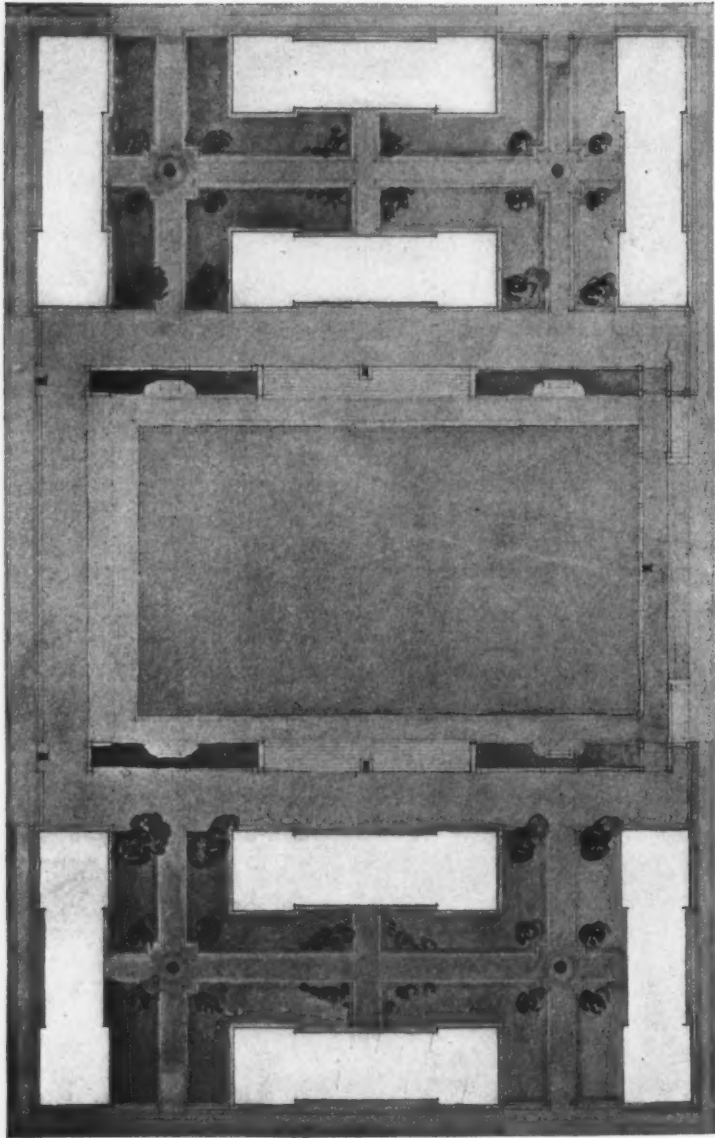
In the various designs submitted, three distinct schemes developed themselves for the athletic field which was to occupy the central portion of the lot, and four or five different types of grouping for the buildings. In some the field was nearly square, measuring from three to four hundred feet on a side, and thus covering an area of between three and four acres, ample space for foot-ball contests with a four-lap track around its edge. In these designs the easterly and westerly portions were reserved as courts or gardens for the dormitories, and





AMSTERDAM AVENUE

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET



BROADWAY

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET  
SOUTH FIELD—PLAN B

supposed to be treated with grass, shade-trees and like embellishments. In a second group of designs the athletic field formed an oblong space lying east and west, terminated in most cases by semi-circles. This was less advantageous, as it provided a somewhat narrow field, while it left too little free space at the ends, next the dormitories, for grass and trees. In the third group the field was slightly oblong, on a north and south axis, leaving a very broad area next the dormitories on the east and west, and where the width of the field was adequate this secured very attractive results.

For the purposes of the competition the two buildings on 116th street were supposed to be departmental buildings, devoted (for instance) to Music and Fine Arts: the other six were dormitories, and somewhat smaller in size. All the eight might equally well have been considered to be dormitories. In two of the designs the four buildings in each half of the plot were arranged to form an enclosed quadrangle—an excellent device for quiet for the dormitories. In one, the buildings were united in pairs at the corners of the Field, forming four L-shaped structures. In others, two of the dormitories were set back from each of the avenues, leaving shallow courts or areas for grass between themselves and the avenue. Other combinations appeared in other designs, but these were the most important types. Mr. Palliser's and Mr. Frohne's designs, reproduced in this issue, show two of the most characteristic solutions. The minor details of steps, balustrades, esplanades and courts were carefully studied in most of the designs, the slight pitch of the ground southwards giving opportunity for simple but effective arrangements of grading, terracing and gardening.

The chief artistic value of these studies lies in their elucidation of the artistic possibilities of this splendid property, and their demonstration of the necessity of completing the present layout of the University grounds by a well-studied supplemental arrangement of the buildings and grounds south of

116th street. The grandeur of the Library and of its approach would be vastly enhanced by the vista between the buildings on the South Field, across the athletic arena to the proposed President's House on 114th street; and 116th street would become an axial avenue dividing two portions of a harmonious and complete scheme. The student body and student life would be provided with what they conspicuously need—a home and exercise ground, both of ample size and great dignity of aspect; future expansion would still be possible, and the Morningside Heights would be rendered attractive and impressive in the highest degree. The final treatment of the property may proceed on lines quite different from those suggested by these designs; but it cannot wholly disregard the dominant artistic considerations which this preliminary study of the problem has brought into such clear relief. The President's suggestion has certainly been fruitful of good results.

A. D. F. HAMLIN

#### COLUMBIA COLLEGE THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

IN the discussion which has been aroused by the suggestion of the President of Columbia University that the college course might be shortened to two years for those students who propose to enter the professional schools, there has been made evident a belief that the old-fashioned four-year course of the American college is a sacred institution, its foundation being so ancient that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. For this belief, however, there is little warrant. The American college was founded as a high school and was slowly elevated, as the years went by, until it began to expand into a university. At the beginning of the nineteenth century no American college was more than a high school, and at the end of the nineteenth century many of the colleges had already so far developed into universities that the organization of the

college itself was only with difficulty preserved. What we know as the American college with its four-year course seems to have developed itself in the first score years of the nineteenth century; and in the last score years of that century it was already beginning to disintegrate. The oldest American college, when Emerson was one of its undergraduates, seems to have been a rather unambitious high school—a high school which did not offer half the opportunities now obtainable in the best high schools of to-day—and the Harvard College of the present time is so very unlike the Harvard College of a hundred years ago that no one would ever suppose the former to have been evolved out of the latter, if one did not know that this contradictory evolution had in fact taken place.

In other words the old-fashioned American college, with its rigid four-year course, flourished for scarcely more than fifty years. It was the product of American conditions and it was suited to American needs. It had no exact parallel in any other country. It rendered an inestimable service to several generations of American youth. It has left its indelible mark upon the development of the United States. If it is to disappear, there will result a great loss to the community. If its best features can be preserved and adjusted to the changing conditions of the future, all those interested in education will have reason to rejoice. But it was not perfect; and it ought not to be regarded as a sacred thing. It represented nothing more than a certain definite stage in the evolution of the higher education in this country. It was not at all the result of a definite plan, for it was in fact only a growth; indeed, one might almost venture to call it a lucky accident. We who made our profit out of the opportunities it offered us, and who are what we are partly because of the training it gave us, are glad that our undergraduate days fell in this pause between changes. We look back to those days with pleasure; and we are inclined to idealize the institution to which we are indebted for so much that we value so highly. But excessive idealization is ever dangerous; and the indurated conservative is as antisocial as the veering radical.

The editors of the COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY have asked me to record my recollections of the Columbia College of thirty-five years ago—the Columbia College which I entered as a sophomore in the fall of 1868—the Columbia College which only a few years before had moved to the corner of Madison Avenue and 49th Street. That part of New York had then scarcely begun to be built up; neither St. Patrick's Cathedral nor the Grand Central Station had been commenced; and there were foul cattle-yards just below the College, stretching from Madison to Fifth Avenue. Central Park was just about completed, after fifteen years of labor; but hardly a house yet skirted its edges, not even along its southern side. The College was then housed in a stately stucco building with an imposing classic portico—the building that came in time to be known as the *maison de punk*. This was flanked on the Madison Avenue side by a house used as a dwelling by one of the professors. On the other side was a corresponding building, the lower floor of which served as the chapel, while the books of the library were shelved on the upper floor. The official residence of President Barnard was on 49th Street, near Park Avenue; and hidden behind it on the 50th Street corner was an old sash-and-blind factory, altered to serve the needs of the recently established School of Mines. As the future *maison de punk* had begun life as an asylum for those who could neither hear nor speak, the taking over of this old factory suggested to the envious professor of another college an inexpensive joke about the curious connection of Columbia with the deaf, the dumb and the *blind*—a joke which the bard of my class avenged by an additional stanza to the "Son of a Gambolier," then the most popular of undergraduate songs.

The College exercises began at a quarter before ten, when we were all required to attend chapel, one member of the class being deputed to keep a record of our punctuality. The members of the faculty were also expected to be present at the daily service. As the entire undergraduate body was



supposed to be gathered together in chapel, it was there that the President could most easily address the students as a whole—a privilege of which he was wont to avail himself now and again. At ten we went to our first recitation; at eleven to our second; at twelve to our third; and at one we were free for the day. There were no recitations on Saturday. There were none after one or before ten, except in German; and as the instruction in German was an extra, not included in the required fifteen hours a week, it was given at nine o'clock so that the hours from ten to one might be free for the prescribed work.

I entered as a sophomore and not long after Dr. Anthon had withdrawn. In the course of my three years I received instruction from nine different professors and from one lecturer. Of those nine the only survivor is now the honored Dean of Columbia College. To Professors Drisler, Schmidt, Peck, Nairne, Van Amringe, and Short we recited our lessons in mathematics and languages just as we had recited them at school. Professors Rood and Joy lectured to us about physics and chemistry, performing themselves such experiments as they saw fit, for there were no laboratories for us students and we were never called upon to make any experiments for ourselves. The professors to whom we recited marked us carefully at every recitation, just as we had been marked at school. And the curriculum was just as rigidly prescribed as it had been at school. In our final year it was announced to us that an optional system had been adopted and that all seniors would hereafter be allowed a certain liberty of choice. We could give up Greek and take the calculus; we could neglect psychology and study geology in its stead; and we might abandon Latin in favor of Extra Physics—that is, a second course in physics in addition to that which had to be taken in senior year.

It is one of my pleasant memories that I chose Extra Physics and that I therefore had the privilege of hearing the late Professor Rood lecture for the first time on the undulatory theory, improvising the most of the apparatus he needed to

make his exposition of scientific principles unmistakably clear to our untrained minds. I remember Rood as somewhat austere and remote; but we liked him, and I think that at least a few of us appreciated him. We liked Short also, and we learned from him more than the Latin he was teaching,—I remember distinctly that it was he who first aroused my own interest in English versification,—but we laughed at certain of his personal peculiarities and we delighted to tease him by singing “Saw my leg off—*Short!*” just outside his door before we went in for our recitation. Being treated as school boys, it is small wonder that we were prone to behave like school boys; and our puerile high spirits sometimes led to overt disorder. In our senior year a course of lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion was frequently interrupted by all sorts of foolish antics.

I am sometimes inclined to wonder whether the atmosphere of the College was not far more boyish then than it is now. Perhaps the change is due to the fact that the average age of the undergraduate is a year or two higher now than it was then; I for one, was only nineteen when I was graduated in 1871. Perhaps it is the result of the greater freedom granted to the students. Perhaps it has been caused by the greater seriousness brought about in consequence of the presence of the graduate students, who now at Columbia far outnumber the undergraduates of the College itself. Whatever the reason, the fact seems to me beyond question. During my three years as an undergraduate I was witness of more or less disorder, not only in the halls but actually in the lecture-rooms; but during my twelve years of service as a professor I have not had occasion even once to call a class to order.

At one o'clock, after our three hours of recitations, the most of us went home. Sometimes in the fall a few of us lingered and got a scanty lunch from a frouzy lunch-basket, and kicked a football to and fro on the grass-plot in front of the main building—the grass plot on which the library and law-school building was afterwards erected. But it was seldom that

the grounds were not deserted by two. There was nothing to detain us there. There was no gymnasium. The library was open only from one to three. It was small, inconvenient, and very little used. To the best of my recollection I never entered it to read a book, and I never drew a single volume during the whole time that I was an undergraduate. It contained a scant fifteen thousand volumes—less than the average annual increase of the library nowadays. The one College periodical, *The Cap and Gown*, was a monthly; and it was not a newspaper but an attempt at a *Lit.* As there was little or no instruction either in English composition or in English literature, the few students who were trying to write did their best without either assistance or stimulus. The catalogue declared that Dr. Nairne was Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature; he also gave what instruction was given in history and in political economy. The work he attempted alone is now divided among twenty or thirty professors with many assistants.

There were two literary societies, the Philolexian and the Peithologian. I joined the former, which met, I think, once a fortnight, in a lodge room in the upper floor of what was then Wallack's Theatre, on the corner of Broadway and 13th Street. The order of exercises called for the reading of essays, for the delivery of orations and, finally, for a debate. I fear that this was all rather futile and perfunctory, although it probably did provide a chance for practice to the young fellow who was seriously striving to improve himself. I think that our real training in debate was rather in the various secret societies, where the subject for discussion was likely to have a flavor not purely academic. These secret societies were mightily interested in class politics, and they sought to control the elections in the the two literary societies, eagerly dividing among their own members the offices which were purely honorary. I remember that when the coalition to which my fraternity was a party achieved a majority, I was elected librarian of Philolex. I think I held the office for

more than one term; but I never saw the books, and I never even knew where they were stored. It gave me much pleasure therefore to discover, a few years ago, that they are now in the custody of the librarian of Columbia University.

The chief undergraduate festivity was the Students' Semi-Annual—and I take leave to suggest that this might be revived to great advantage. Indeed, I understand that in the future the prize-speaking for the Curtis medals is likely to serve a similar purpose. The Semi-Annual was in charge of the senior class, and it was held in the old Academy of Music about the middle of February. It consisted of an address by the class president, followed by orations from half a dozen other seniors, from four selected juniors, from two selected sophomores and by two addresses by representatives of the Philolexian and the Peithologian societies. The interstices of this juvenile oratory were filled by music. The boxes were gay with the prettiest girls in New York; and the body of the orchestra was packed with the admiring families and friends of the speakers. A delegation of the seniors acted as marshals, in caps and gowns, and with wands of command authorizing them to conduct the parents and the pretty girls to the places reserved for them.

At Commencement there were half a dozen more speeches, so that the thirty-one members of the class of '71 who received their degree had had every opportunity to reveal such oratorical ability as they might chance to possess. The class-day exercises were very much what they are now; indeed, the class-day tradition is the only one familiar to me as an undergraduate which I find as flourishing to-day as it was then. The giving of the Goodwood Cup to the most popular man in the class was abandoned only a few years after I was graduated, because of the ill-feeling it had engendered. The burial of Bojesen—a detested manual of classical antiquities—was not celebrated by my class, which held a supper instead; but it was revived a little later and it expanded in time into the burlesque of a Roman triumph, only to be abandoned at last because it became boisterous, not to say riotous.

It may seem strange to some that I have here set down no memories of our athletics. The fact is that I have really no memories to set down. As I have noted, we had no gymnasium; naturally, therefore, we had no swimming pool and no fencing hall. We had no boat house and no crew. We had no baseball nine; and although our first football team may have come into existence while I was an undergraduate, I think that it was not organized until after I had entered the law-school, in the fall of 1871. I can recall going over to the Elysian Field on the Hoboken shore to see this team defeated by a team from Rutgers College, that must have been quite as ragged and as ill-trained as our own. As I turn the pages of our class history, I am reminded that the "Athletic Association of Columbia College" held its first meeting toward the end of my first year, and that one of my classmates carried off four prizes; and I am reminded by the College catalogue for 1871 (which I had bound up with the class history) that I was once the treasurer of this Athletic Association, although I have no recollection whatever of any money either received or disbursed.

As I look back across the long years I can recognize now that it was not a strenuous life we were leading in those remote days. Yet it was worth while; it did us good, even if we did not get out of it all the good it contained, even if we were not all of us making the best of all our opportunities. Scanty as those opportunities may seem to twentieth century students, they were probably as wide and as rich as any then available at the other colleges in the United States—except, it may be, at one or two institutions which were even then beginning to feel the faint thrill of a new birth. No, it was not a strenuous life, but it was very pleasant while it lasted; and now that it has gone beyond recall, it is ever a most delightful memory.

BRANDER MATTHEWS

## A HISTORY OF COLUMBIA DRAMATICS

## III\*

SECOND PERIOD: THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE DRAMATIC CLUB  
1887-1893 [continued]

THE college year of 1888-89 opened with an overwhelming list of announced "entertainments." The Sophomores were to give one to pay off debts incurred by their crew and base-ball nine; a "Mammoth Minstrel Performance" was to be given for the benefit of the University Base Ball Association; and the Senior class was to present an entertainment comprising amateur theatricals,—all this besides the regular production of the Columbia College Dramatic Club. Indeed, as *Spectator* said: "Entertainments seem to be very popular as a means of raising money." The first two were carried off with moderate success. The Senior Entertainment, February 28, 1889, deserves more detailed notice. The programme was in two parts. It opened with the *Nadja* march and other music by the College amateur orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. W. L. Bogert, later quite noted in college musical matters. Then came a series of recitations. Mr. Henry B. Ely was very amusing in Irish character impersonations. Mr. Coward,—quite indispensable in Columbia entertainments, it would seem,—also gave selected readings. A male quartette sang several songs, with only a fair degree of success. Mr. C. L. Burnham was roundly applauded for a timely parody on the amateur stage; and Messrs. L. W. Ely and S. V. W. Lee, in a banjo duet, closed the first part of the programme. The second part consisted of a one-act farce, *Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Bradshaw*. The cast is not free from all flavor of the Dramatic Club:

\* The preceding installments of this History were published September, 1902, and March, 1903: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, IV, pp. 377-383, and V, pp. 174-181.



<i>Peter Grimshaw</i> .....	Robert L. Cutting
<i>John Bagshaw</i> .....	W. J. Barlow
<i>Bob Bradshaw</i> .....	Geo. D. Numford
<i>Liceum Towser</i> .....	Addison Steele
<i>Emily</i> .....	Willard V. King
<i>Fanny Sparks</i> .....	Hammond Odell

The play went smoothly. Mr. Cutting's acting was naturally the best, for he had had considerable experience. The least successful work was done in the impersonation of Emily, whose femininity consisted of "a pair of high-heeled slippers, a Psyche Knot and some chewing-gum."\* Mr. Hammond Odell's Fanny was far more natural.

Although the Columbia College Dramatic Club omitted its mid-winter performances in this year (1888-89), the extravaganza given in the spring made ample recompense for this deficiency. *William Penn, or the Romany Ryes of the Quakers*, Mr. G. A. Morrison's second burlesque on early American life, was, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the greatest dramatic achievement of Columbia, up to that time. It was given in aid of the University crews on the evenings of April 24, 25, 26 and 27, with a matinée on Saturday the 27.

The scene of the play was laid in Philadelphia. Time 1682. There were three acts. Mr. Bond, of Daly's Theatre, coached the production. Mr. W. L. Bogert, '91, led the orchestra, which rendered very satisfactorily the music of the operetta, and also an entr'acte specially composed by the leader himself. There seems, as usual, to have been trouble at rehearsals, but all the rough corners were finally polished away, and *William Penn* went down in Columbia dramatic history as one of the great successes.

The cast was as follows:

<i>William Penn</i> .....	Robert L. Morrell, '89 L.
<i>Chanticleer de Rooster</i> (a rich but honest blue-blooded billionaire)	J. G. Buckley, '89 L.
<i>Rychie de Rooster</i> (his only son).....	E. F. Coward, '83 L.
<i>Samuel</i> (a gypsy vagrant well connected in New Jersey, commonly called the corkscrew).....	R. A. Morrison, Jr., '89 L.

\* *Columbia Spectator*, March 7, 1889.



*Count I Promessi Sposi* (a high-born noble of the Italian Opera School).....R. L. Cutting, Jr., '89  
*Ruth* (a guileless orphan) { Adopted daugh- { E. M. Post, '92  
*Sibyl* (a gypsy beauty) { ters of Penn { T. H. Kelly, '89 L.  
*Mistress Tabitha* (Matron of the Day Nursery and Orphan Home) Jas. W. Gerard, Jr., '90

*Marie O'Toole* (a fashionable maid from Paris, *via* Cork direct) H. B. Culver, '90

*Première Danseuse*.....T. H. Kelly, '89 L.  
*Corps de Ballet*..Messrs. Barlow, Hoadley, La Farge, McKeever, Ranger, B. Stein, Taylor, Warburton.

Babies, amateur yachtsmen, villagers, Quaker maidens, horse marines, and gypsies.

Synopsis of Scenes:

Act I. *The Troth-Plight*.—A village on the banks of the Delaware.

(Lapse of 10 years.)

Act II. *The Bridal Morn*.—The City Hall in Philadelphia.

Act III. *The Gypsy Encampment*.—A glade in the forests primeval of Fairmount Park.

The performance was in every respect superior to *Captain Kidd*. In the first place, Mr. Morrison, although working along the same lines, produced, in *William Penn*, a far stronger and brighter book. The staging, too, was more pretentious; and the players, through added experience, did better work. It was quite the thing to compare all the different features of *William Penn* to the professional stage. The libretto was said to be in part as good as Gilbert's. Mr. Bogert's intermezzo was "worthy of Sir Arthur Sullivan." All in all, this production was undoubtedly "one of the finest ever seen on the amateur stage."\*

*William Penn* was the first Columbia 'Varsity show to do any considerable traveling. Among other stands, it showed at the Brooklyn Athenæum, for the benefit of the Foot Ball Association, May 2; in Yonkers on the following day; in Washington, D. C., during the same week; and two farewell performances were given May 18, at the Berkeley Lyceum, New York.

\* *Columbia Spectator*, May 9, 1889.

Whether we are willing to accept the extravagant praise which the rather wonder-stricken college-world heaped on *William Penn*, or not, we cannot do otherwise than proclaim it far and away the best Columbia show up to that day. The Dramatic Club was so delighted with Mr. Bogert's services as musical director that it presented him with a gold-mounted baton. Everything—acting, dances and songs—went off with a creditable smoothness and snap. The Columbia College Dramatic Club succeeded in giving a 'varsity show which was to set a standard for the future.

The dramatic season of 1889-90 opened with the C. C. D. C. mid-winter performance. *Whittington, Jr., and his Cat*, a musical burlesque, was given at the Berkeley Lyceum, during the week beginning January 13. The production was for the benefit of the Skin and Cancer Hospital—a very startling fact, and one which the Dramatic Club felt itself bound to explain on the ground that it did not feel capable of handling the finances of two shows a year; and as the managers of the hospital took charge of the sale of seats, the Club was relieved of responsibility. It might, then, well be asked, why were these mid-winter shows given at all? This was answered by the argument that they brought out new material for the regular spring performance, and that the experience was excellent for all hands in a variety of ways. It was proposed to try a number of new men in the cast and chorus; and this plan was, to some extent, carried out, as will be seen from the following:

<i>Dick Whittington, Jr.</i> .....	R. L. Morrell
<i>Emperor of Morocco</i> .....	R. L. Cutting, Jr.
<i>Sir Highburg de Barne</i> .....	J. W. Gerard, Jr.
<i>Alderman</i> .....	E. J. O'Sullivan
<i>Muley</i> .....	K. M. Murchison*
<i>Two Clerks</i> .....	{ T. Field*
	{ J. D. Dorr*
<i>Rose</i> .....	W. Wall*
<i>Mrs. Callipash</i> .....	J. R. Blake*
<i>The Cat</i> .....	A. V. Stout*

The choruses comprised fifteen members.

\* New men.

The production, though financially successful, was marked by a distinct falling-off in quality. The play itself was "the veriest trash";\* and with such material, although it was considerably improved by alterations and interpolations, and handsomely mounted, it was of course impossible for even first-class amateurs to make a great success.

On March 21, 1890, the Freshman class gave an entertainment, at the Berkeley Lyceum, for the benefit of their crew. Besides songs and music by the Glee Club, Banjo Club, and College Orchestra, there were variety acts by the following men: J. D. Dorr and H. B. Culver; Wall and Comanchio (Chinese act); Alexander and Murchison (negro act); and Hess and Shayne (Dutch act). The show was good, for what it was, but the attendance was rather poor.

It was during this season of 1889-90 that the second attack upon the Columbia College Dramatic Club was made, again on the ground of its exclusiveness. The Columbia College Comedy Club was organized in opposition. The founders realized that they could not hope to compete, for some time at least, with the older body in the character of its productions. But something would be accomplished: the field of dramatics would be opened to new men.†

But the organization did not get beyond the organizing stage: there is no performance on record.

The 'Varsity show of the Dramatic Club for 1889-90, *Lafayette; or the Maid and the Marquis*, by George Austin Morrison, Jr., was another success. It was produced at the Berkeley Lyceum, on April 23, 24, 25, and 26, with a matinée on the last date.

The cast was:

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\* *Columbia Spectator*, January 29, 1890.

† The members of the Comedy Club were: President, W. J. A. McKim (Law); Secretary, K. M. Murchison, Jr., '93 (Mines); and J. D. Dorr (Law), J. R. Blake (Law), J. Travis (Law), A. B. Ripley (P. and S.), B. J. Robertson (Law), A. K. Alexander, '93 (Mines), C. H. Aldrich, '93 (Mines), A. C. Gildersleeve (Law) and C. F. Adaé, '92 (Mines).

- The Marquis de Lafayette* (a democratic republican aristocrat) Robert L. Morrell  
*Roquefort de Brie* (a wicked abbé of the Ancienne [sic!] Régime) R. T. Wainwright  
*Don José Alfonso Intimidación la Rosa* (a Cuban noble in the Havana cigar trade).....R. L. Cutting, Jr.  
*Captain Paul Jones*, U. S. N. (smuggler and privateersman) J. C. Travis  
*Dodo* (village innkeeper).....J. D. Dorr  
*Suzanne* (sole surviving twin daughter of "Dodo") G. M. Anderson  
*Ysabel* (sister of Don José, owing her beauty to Castile, not to Pear's Soap).....O. H. P. La Farge  
*The Duchess of Monmouth Park* (one of the coming race) Henry B. Culver  
*Première Danseuse*.....P. H. P. La Farge  
 Brittany peasants, gendarmes, *bonnes* with infants in arms, jockies, bathers, chappies, Uncle Sams, Columbias, etc., and a complete corps de ballet.

Synopsis of scenes:

Act I. *The Proxy Marriage*.—A village on the coast of Brittany, France.

Act II. *The Mormon Divorce*.—The West-End Hotel at Long Branch, U. S. A.

Act III. *The Matrimonial Exchange*.—The Ball Room in the Capitol at Washington.

The orchestra was again conducted by Mr. Bogert. The whole production was under the direction of Mr. Bond of Daly's.

*Lafayette* was in many ways a step in advance. The cast was, with a single exception,\* composed of *bona fide* Columbia men—a fact which led the student body to believe that the Columbia College Dramatic Club was mending its ways, and that theatricals would soon be on a fair footing at Alma Mater. In other respects, too, *Lafayette* was a show of which Columbia might well be proud. The production was still more elaborate and the acting and singing were stronger and more finished than in its predecessor, *William Penn*. Both scenery and costuming had very nearly reached their present state in Columbia 'varsity shows.

\* H. B. Culver.

Mr. Morrison's book was not quite as good as its production. Had it not been preceded by *Captain Kidd* and *William Penn*, it might have been considered very bright and original; but it was precisely because *Lafayette* was little more than a polished and rearranged second edition of the Quaker and a third of the Pirate play that it was felt to pall a little. The puns came thick, fast, hot, and heavy; but is there anything quite so dolorous as a long string of puns that fall flat? Some good and novel effects, however, were got out of a phonograph, used to develop complications, and a mock horse-race and circus clowns. In spite of all deficiencies, *Lafayette* served its purpose,—that of setting off a troupe of amateur male actors to the best effect in broad burlesque.

*Lafayette* was revived by the Columbia College Dramatic Club, on December 30 and 31, 1890, and January 1, 2, and 3, 1891. These performances were for the benefit of the Swedish Episcopal Mission and the club's reserve fund. Several changes were made in the cast: La Farge was supplanted by G. Hogan, Wainwright by H. Lamb, and Cutting by O'Sullivan. Other alterations, on a large scale, improved the chorus. G. A. Morrison, Jr., the author, led the orchestra. The production was very successful, indeed; the play was given again in whole or in part at Morristown on January 9; at a Casino benefit on March 17; at New Haven on May 2. The second act was given at the Garden Theatre in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kendall on April 23, together with other plays of the spring repertoire.

On January 7, 1891, another attack was made on the Club. It was based on the old charge, that of exclusiveness:

As long as the present methods of the Columbia College Dramatic Club continue, its prosperity, from the point of view of the College, must ever be tinged with an unpleasant reflection. The Dramatic Club, in spite of its name and its pretences, is very far from being a representative organization of Columbia. And this for one cause or another, has been true ever since the Club began its existence. It appears, indeed, that the Club owes its origin to one particular clique in the College. However that may

be, up to the last year or two this clique has had absolute control over the Club, and has used the control for its own selfish ends, totally ignoring any claim the College might advance to a voice in an enterprise that is supposed to represent it. In the last year or two, it is true, this state of affairs has been slightly modified; but unfortunately the recent productions have been of such a character as to be as little, if not less, representative of the College than were the majority of their predecessors.

Indeed, we doubt if there was any glaring exaggeration in the remark made by an undergraduate at one of the recent performances of *Lafayette*, that "there was only one *bona fide* Columbia student in the whole lot"; and this observation might even be extended to the management without a great loss of veracity.

Now, in view of the fact that the Club has been kind enough to turn over a share of its profits to the College for use in athletics, it might perhaps be ungrateful to suggest, as additional food for reflection, that the proceeds from the performances given last week are to be equally divided between a mission fund and the coffers of the Club. This is not the first time, to be sure, that the Club has given performances, early in the year, for its own benefit or for charity. On such occasions, however, it has usually excused itself with the plea that these performances are only preparatory to the regular spring work, and are of great service in the way of developing new talent. But if the performance given last week be approached in this light it cannot fairly be characterized as altogether satisfactory. What was there in this recent display of the Dramatic Club to entitle it to the use of the College name and the support of our undergraduates in the choruses?\*

This was pretty plain language, and might have been expected to lead to an immediate breach. But *Spectator* itself soon came out with an announcement of the regular spring performances, and expressed hopes for the success of the club and that the suggestions would be put into practice.

The spring season (1891) of the Columbia College Dramatic Club was the largest and most important as yet in its history. It extended over the two weeks beginning March 11. Financial and social success was assured in advance by an excellent

\* *Columbia Spectator*, January 7, 1891.

list of patronesses and the following distinguished patrons: Vice-President Morton, the Mexican Minister, the Turkish Minister, Secretary Tracy, Chief Justice Fuller, General Howard, Mayor Grant, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. The performances were for six different benefits: the Babies' Hospital, the Sisters of the Assumption, the Washington Arch, the Sherman statue fund, the Columbia College Athletic Union, and the Dramatic Club reserve fund. An effort was made to eclipse all previous achievements, and the effort was eminently successful. A large bill was given: *William Penn*, a new operetta, *Narcissa*, and several other plays. A number of young ladies were invited to take parts.

The various casts follow:

*William Penn*, by G. A. Morrison, Jr.

<i>William Penn</i> .....	Robert Lee Morrell
<i>Chanticleer de Rooster</i> .....	John Dennis Dorr
<i>Rychie de Rooster</i> .....	Joseph G. Lamb
<i>Samuel</i> .....	Oliver H. P. La Farge
<i>Count I Promessi Sposi</i> .....	Robert L. Cutting, Jr.
<i>Ruth</i> .....	Geo. M. Anderson
<i>Sibyl</i> .....	Harry M. Paddock
<i>Mistress Tabitha</i> }	Eugene J. O'Sullivan*
<i>Marie O'Toole</i> }	
Sailors, city-troops, Quakeresses, baby chorus, villagers and gypsies.	

*Narcissa*, by G. A. Morrison, Jr.

<i>Sir Harold Harkaway</i> .....	Robert L. Cutting, Jr.
<i>Barnabas Buncum</i> .....	Joseph G. Lamb
<i>Rick Briarthorne</i> .....	T. Hugh Kelly
<i>Bartholomew Buzzle</i> .....	H. B. Culver
<i>Squire Higgins</i> .....	Lee Tailer
<i>Mistress Prim</i> .....	Miss E. L. Black
<i>Lady Evelyn Oldacres</i> .....	Miss D. Thomson
<i>Narcissa</i> .....	Miss Hoyt
Male chorus of twelve. Female chorus of twelve.	

The scene of the opera was laid in Old England and the atmosphere was well given. It was a very pretty play, and

\* In consequence of Mr. O'Sullivan's inability to appear, Mr. Hatch took these parts.



was thoroughly rehearsed under the direction of Richard Barker, of London. *Narcissa* was not as broadly farcical, and did not depend so largely for its fun on horse-play as did the earlier Morrison extravaganzas. Because of this novelty, as well as on its merits, it was received with favor.

*Two Roses*, a comedy in three acts, by James Albergy

<i>Digby Grant</i> .....	Walter Cutting
<i>Mr. Furnival</i> .....	E. F. Coward
<i>Caleb Dercie</i> .....	R. L. Morrell
<i>Jack Wyatt</i> .....	R. L. Cutting, Jr
<i>Our Mr. Jenkins</i> .....	Nicholas
<i>Thomas</i> .....	F. M. Warner
<i>Our Mrs. Jenkins</i> .....	Miss Marveil
<i>Lotty</i> .....	Miss Rita Lawrence
<i>Ida</i> .....	Miss Lawrence
<i>Mrs. Cups</i> .....	Miss Helen Fuller

The following three plays were rehearsed under the direction of Mr. Nelson Wheatcroft of the Lyceum Theatre:

*The Electric Spark*

<i>Mrs. Templeton</i> .....	Miss Alice Lawrence
<i>Mary Durant</i> .....	Miss Rita Lawrence
<i>Captain Crichton</i> .....	Mr. R. L. Cutting, Jr.

*Fennell*. Adapted by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, from M. François Coppée, and produced for the first time in America

<i>Ferrari</i> .....	Mr. O'Sullivan
<i>Phillipo</i> .....	Mr. Morrell
<i>Sandro</i> .....	Mr. McClintock
<i>Jiamina</i> .....	Miss Lawrence

*The Corsican Legacy*

<i>Philippo Geronimo</i> .....	Mr. Dorr
<i>Jerry Ominous</i> .....	Mr. Morrell
<i>Bambogetti</i> .....	Mr. R. L. Cutting, Jr.
<i>Captain Leoni</i> .....	Mr. Dennis
<i>Brigadier</i> .....	Mr. Anderson
<i>Rosetta</i> .....	Miss Catlin

The comedies were given to prove that the members of the Dramatic Club could do work on other lines than broad bur-

lesque, and were very successful. New scenery was painted for the occasion by Leavy, and the costumes, as might be expected, were elaborate. The acting was very creditable. The appearance of young ladies in a Columbia show for the first time in years\* was regarded with a diversity of opinion; but their performances were good. The singing of the female chorus in *Narcissa* was rather weak, but their presence was very pleasing. Artistically and financially, in fine, the Dramatic Club's performances of 1890-91 were very satisfactory. But there was something distinctly unsatisfactory about them: the tone of these Columbia productions was too uncollegiate, and the variety of benefits to which the profits were devoted was severely criticised.

ALISON M. LEDERER

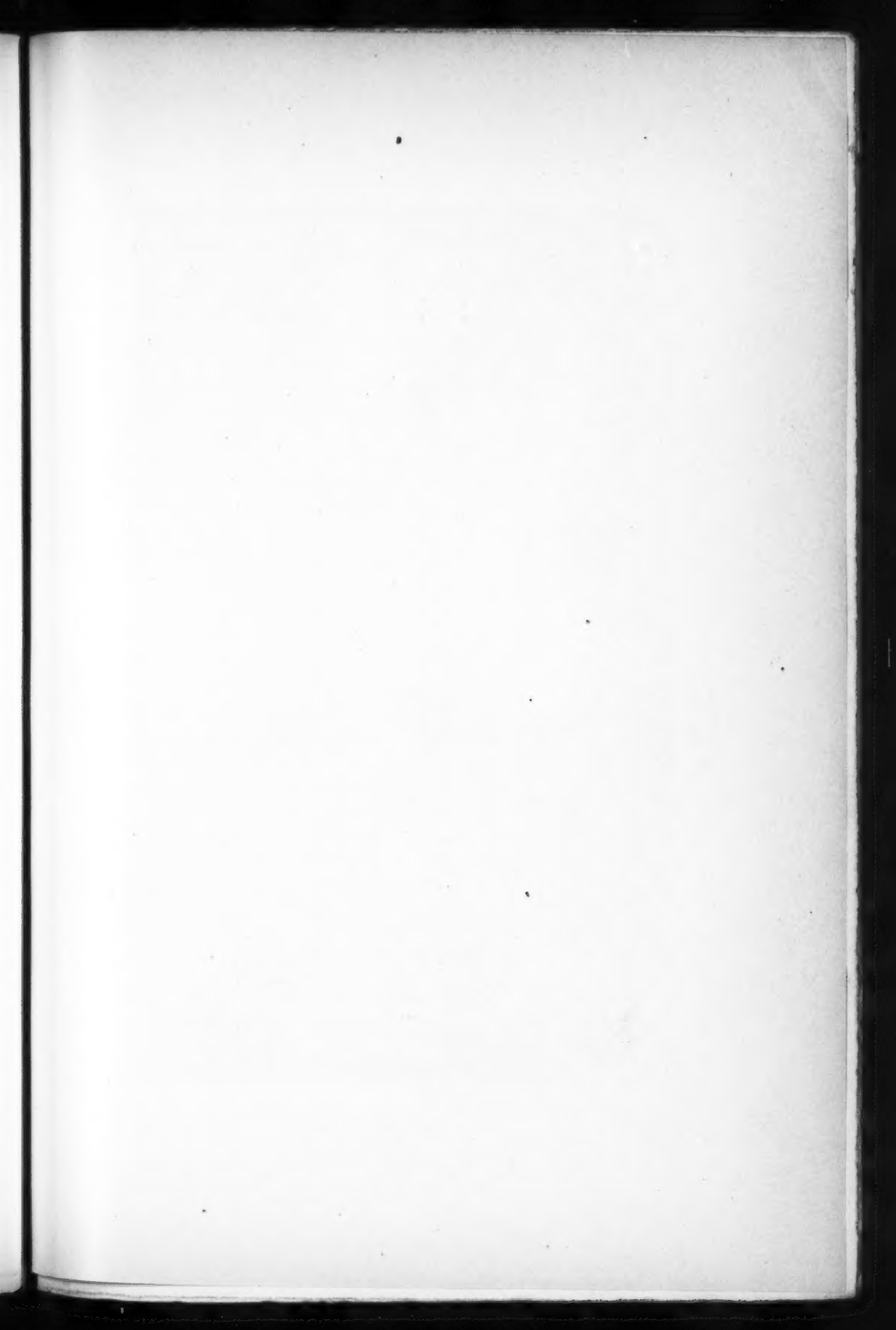
## THE DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

### AND ITS RELATION TO THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

THE subject of botanical gardens will ever possess unusual interest to the friends of Columbia University because of the peculiar relation which the financial standing of the University bears to the first botanical garden of New York a century ago. Samuel L. Mitchell, the founder and long the first president of the old Lyceum of Natural History (now the New York Academy of Science); David Hosack, the founder of the Elgin Botanical Garden; John Torrey, the Nestor of American botany; and Nathaniel Lord Britton—these are four of the five names that appear on the roll of the University in the Department of Botany prior to 1896,† and

\* Nine years. See COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY, IV, p. 382.

† The complete roll with date of service is as follows: Richard S. Kissam (1792-1793); Samuel L. Mitchell (1793-1795); David Hosack (1795-1811); John Torrey (1860-1873); Nathaniel Lord Britton, adjunct professor (1890-91), professor (1891-1896), emeritus professor (1896); Lucien Marcus Underwood (1896——).





HOSACK BOTANICAL GARDEN, 1861  
FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIRST STREET

each of the last three deserves special notice in connection with the development of the present condition of botany in New York. Hosack and Torrey were more closely connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where instruction in botany was formerly a part of the medical course, and Britton was really the first to give instruction in Columbia College proper. At this time, however, it is unnecessary to consider these details, and the development of the science of botany in New York may be treated as a unit in which Columbia has ever been a leading factor.

The Elgin Botanical Garden\* was located between Fifth and Sixth avenues just below Fifty-First Street; but during its brief existence in the first decade of the last century it was too far out of town to be much visited by the residents of the small city at the lower end of Manhattan Island. It was soon given to Columbia College to manage as a botanical garden; and finally, in exchange for certain land-claims which the College held against the State, it was made over to the Trustees of the College to use as they pleased. It has ever since remained a part of the University property; and the income from its rentals forms no inconsiderable portion of the available assets of the University. A most interesting memorial of the Elgin Gardens is still to be seen in the two noble yews that flank the steps leading to the University library. These stood originally in the Elgin Gardens and were early transplanted in what is now South Field, whence they were removed to their present position during the winter of 1894-95.

It will perhaps not be amiss to diverge a moment to another work performed by David Hosack, inasmuch as it bears directly upon the development of botany and botanical instruction in America at large. A young law student, Amos Eaton by name, came under Hosack's influence and was a fre-

\* A large painting of the Elgin Garden which has long been in the possession of the Hosack family has recently been presented to the New York Botanical Garden.

quent visitor at the Elgin Gardens. Soon afterwards he became a teacher of the science. His class in botany at Williams College, which contained every student at the college but two, unanimously requested the privilege of publishing the manuscripts of his work in botany. This formed the first of a series\* of botanical manuals which passed through eight editions and were the forerunners of a later series which Asa Gray carried through five additional editions during his lifetime. Eaton was afterwards connected with the school of engineering at Troy. While detained in a debtor's prison in New York City for the supposed mismanagement of an estate in Columbia County, he amused himself, as he related long afterwards, by giving instruction in botany to the son of his jailor. The bright boy who thus drank in his first inspiration in botany from Eaton, and who was afterwards a student under Dr. Hosack, was none other than John Torrey.†

When the annals of American botany are finally written, no name will have a more conspicuous position than that of John Torrey. An enthusiast in botany almost from boyhood; a life-long devotee of the science; a master in the art of botanical description and illustration; a world-renowned writer of botanical memoirs; a man of simplicity of life and manner, of becoming modesty regarding his own merit, of unblemished integrity and worth,—John Torrey, both as a man and a botanist, holds first place in our science. In what degree Torrey had made New York a botanical center as early as 1831, is seen in the fact that Asa Gray, restive in his work in central New York and casting about for a place where he could study botany, could find no better tutelage than under

\* A copy of this first edition, now one of the rarest works on American botany, was recently obtained by the librarian of the New York Botanical Garden in an old book shop in the city. With characteristic modesty Eaton refrained from placing his name on the title page.

† Amos Eaton was the grandfather of the late Daniel C. Eaton, who was a pupil of Asa Gray and afterwards became the first professor of botany at Yale. His library and collections form the foundation of the present department of botany in that University.

Torrey, and came to New York as Torrey's pupil. Later Torrey associated Gray with himself in the preparation of the "Flora of North America," a work that will ever stand as a classic in American botany, combining with the critical acumen and exact learning of its senior author the enthusiasm and push of its more youthful one. Gray remained at New York until, in 1843, he received his call to Harvard University, where he established a second center of botanical research. The annexation of Texas, as the second of our acquisitions of Spanish territory; the Mexican war and the commencement of our expansion policy in the acquisition of California and New Mexico, with the attendant military occupation and exploration for the settlement of boundaries; the discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the resultant development of that Eldorado of immigration; and finally the transcontinental railroad projects of the early fifties,—all these movements brought to Torrey and Gray the floral wealth of new territories, and made the Torrey herbarium at New York and the Gray herbarium at Cambridge two great repositories of the early types of western plants, each supplementing the other in their priceless possessions.

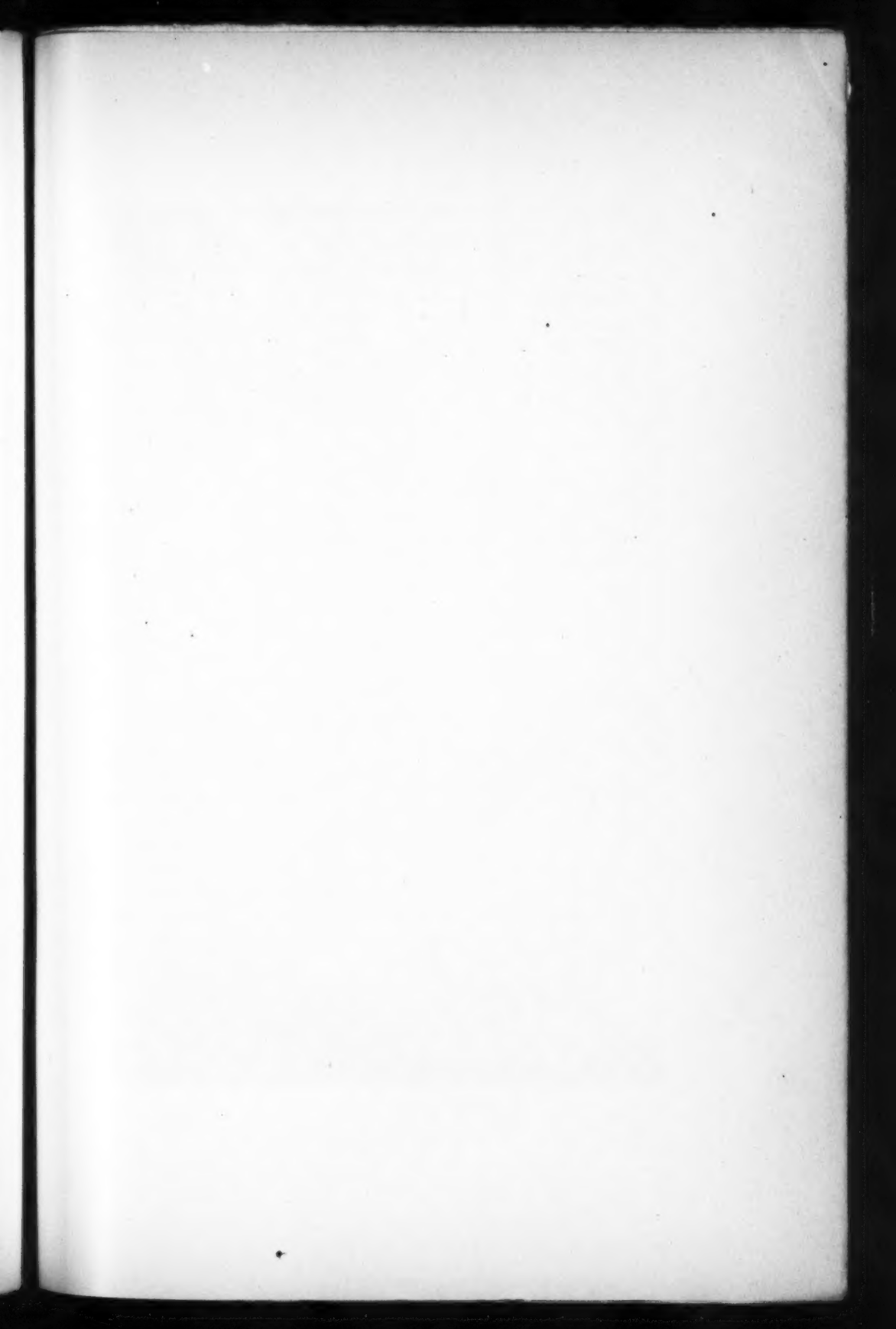
At Torrey's death, in 1873, his entire collection and his botanical library came into the possession of Columbia College. It was for many years located in a house on Madison Avenue, whence it was first removed to a precarious position in the "maison de punk," and thence to the crowded quarters in the uppermost stackroom of the library building on Forty-Ninth Street. The botanical museum not being ready at the time of the sale of the old site, the collection was temporarily placed in 502 Schermerhorn Hall until it was finally deposited with the New York Botanical Garden in 1898.

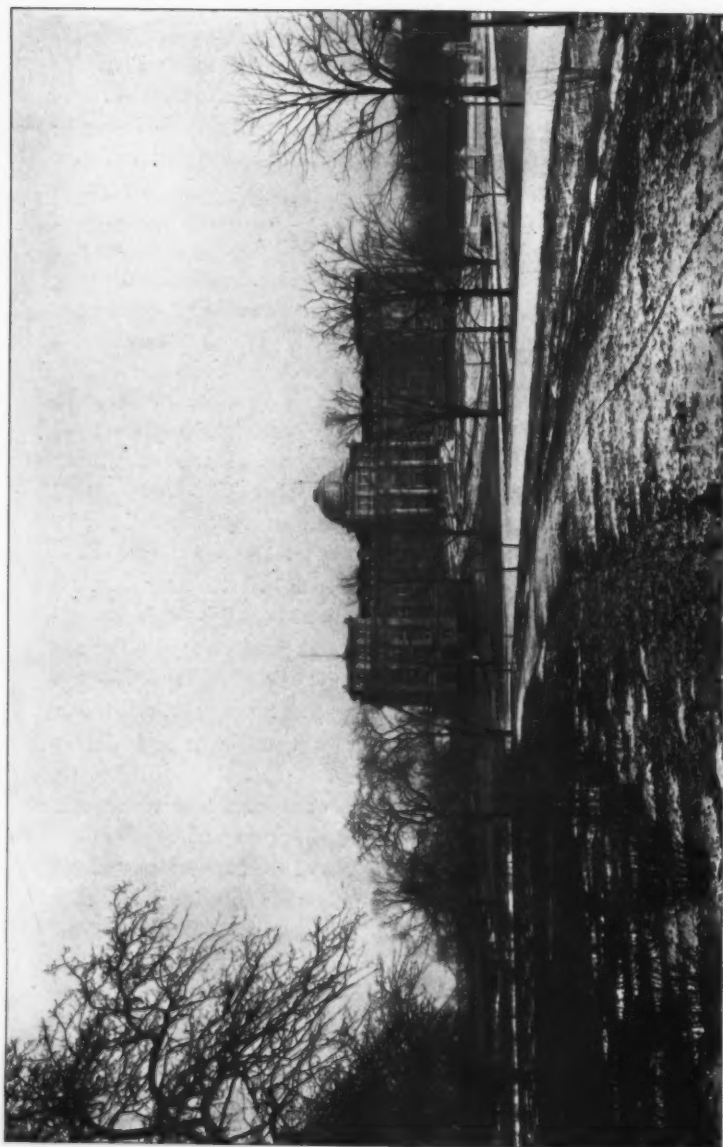
About the time the College came into the possession of the Torrey herbarium, two other large collections were acquired through the generosity of John J. Crooke, Esq., *viz.*, the Chapman herbarium, on which Dr. A. W. Chapman of Apalachicola,



Florida, had based his "Flora of the Southern States," and the Meisner herbarium, which had been accumulated by Professor C. F. Meisner of Basel, one of the prominent contributors to De Candolle's "Prodromus." The shifting of the sheets of these three great collections into a single series formed one of the first pieces of botanical work of a young man who afterwards became professor of botany in Columbia and, at his retirement in 1896, the youngest emeritus professor of any American University. This piece of work, which to an ordinary student would have been merely mechanical, became to the alert mind of Dr. Britton a most valuable botanical education; and the impressions of relationships of the parts of the botanical system which he then gained have never been forgotten. A sheet once seen was so impressed on his memory that it was always remembered; and to this day it is the marvel of all his associates that he can so readily locate a given plant preserved in this enormous collection. So long as the College remained at Forty-Ninth Street, the congested conditions precluded the development of any except rudimentary laboratories; and Dr. Britton most wisely employed his energies and his departmental appropriations in the enlargement of the collections and the completion of the botanical library. In this way collections and books that are no longer obtainable were added to our stores; and when the transfer of the library and herbarium was finally made to the Garden, they contained over 5,000 bound volumes, besides quantities of unbound pamphlets, and nearly a half million specimens.

It was during Dr. Britton's professorship that Barnard College was organized, and the Department of Botany was the first to be established in that college under the efficient leadership of Dr. Emily L. Gregory, who held the position until her death in 1897. Dr. Britton for a time was acting dean of Barnard. He was also active in the organization of the graduate School of Pure Science, and was secretary of its faculty until his resignation in 1896.





BOTANICAL MUSEUM, BRONX PARK, 1903

Dr. Britton's efforts had long been exerted in promoting botanical work, not in Columbia College only, but in a wider field. Through the Torrey Botanical Club\*—an organization that had grown out of occasional meetings of local amateur botanists about Dr. Torrey during his later years—Dr. Britton and others commenced a systematic movement toward the formation of a botanical garden in New York. Into this work Dr. Britton entered with characteristic energy and quiet enthusiasm, and the present development of the New York Botanical Garden stands as a living monument of his service to botany in America. The patient endurance of adverse criticism during the Garden's formative period; the adroit management of all the intricate and often delicate problems that have arisen in its development; the broad-minded views involved in the plans for its scientific equipment; the consummate skill with which a most harmonious body of workers has been brought together, and the prodigious amount of scientific work accomplished in the midst of trying administrative details—these are best known to the men who have been associated with Dr. Britton in his far-sighted undertaking.

The New York Botanical Garden is a corporation established by an act of the State Legislature, first passed in 1891 and amended in 1894. Its Board of Managers is composed of (1) *ex-officio* members, *viz.*, the mayor of the City of New York and the president of the Department of Public Parks; (2) elected managers, to the number of twelve; and (3) scientific directors. The last body, which, according to the act of incorporation, has "the management and control of the

\*The Torrey Club commenced the publication of a monthly four-page *Bulletin* in 1870. Its twenty-ninth volume, containing vi + 725 pages and 26 plates, has just been completed. Besides this, it began in 1889 the publications of *Memoirs*, which have now reached the twelfth volume, and more recently a smaller monthly, *Torreya*, now commencing its third volume. During the year 1902 the total scientific publications of the Club aggregated 1761 octavo pages and 90 plates, which exceeds that of any other scientific organization in America.

scientific and educational departments" of the corporation, is composed of the president and the professors of botany, geology and chemistry in Columbia University, the president of the Torrey Botanical Club, the president of the Board of Education of the City of New York, and such other persons as may be elected by the Board of Directors and approved by the entire Board of Managers. At the present time only one person, Dr. H. H. Rusby, has been thus elected, so that of the seven members of this board, four are representatives of the University.

The act of incorporation also authorized the setting aside of two hundred and fifty acres of park land, and the erection by the City of a fire-proof museum building and conservatories for the culture of tender plants at an expense not to exceed \$500,000, conditional on the raising of an endowment fund of not less than \$250,000 by the Board of Managers.

Subscriptions were soon opened for this endowment, Columbia University standing at the head of the list with a subscription of \$25,000, and in June, 1895, the fund reached the statutory amount of \$250,000. Dr. Britton, who had been connected with the development of the Garden from the outset, and who had personally gone over the available park land and had selected the north end of Bronx Park as the most desirable site for a garden, was chosen director in 1896; and the writer was elected to the professorship in Columbia thus vacated. After various delays the explanation of which may be left to the future historian, the plans were accepted, the building fund was appropriated by the City, and ground was broken for the museum building in December, 1897. The museum, completed except for the two wings left for future expansion, was handed over to the director in 1899. Ground for the large conservatory was broken in January, 1898, and the first plants were installed in about three-fifths of the completed structure in June, 1900; the remaining portions were completed, by the aid of a subsequent appropriation, in May,

1902. Grading and planting the grounds have proceeded as rapidly as possible and, with the working out of the present contracts, the ground plans will be fairly established on permanent lines.

The scheme of the Garden is primarily educational; and, as an educational institution it is maintained by the City, like the Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The educational features of the Garden can be summed up under the following heads:

A. *For the education of the general public.*

I. PLANTATIONS.

1. Herbaceous grounds, containing such plants as will grow in the open, arranged according to natural relationships.
2. A fruticetum, containing hardy shrubs or low woody plants similarly arranged.
3. An arboretum, with named examples of hardy trees arranged in family groups as far as possible. (In some instances it will take years to furnish mature examples, but there are already in the park many fine trees of numerous species.)
4. Conservatories, for plants too tender to endure the climate at our latitude. These are arranged, as far as needs of cultivation permit, in family groups.

II. MUSEUMS.

1. A floor of the museum building devoted to exhibits showing the relation of plants to man or, in other words, economic plants, their products and methods of preparation.
2. A floor devoted to exhibits showing the relations of plants to each other, consisting of illustrations by various means of the structural characters of the various types of plants. A feature of this series is the exhibition in swinging frames of specimens of all native plants of the local flora, *i. e.*, those growing within 100 miles of New York City.

3. A palæo-botanical exhibit showing the types of fossil plants. The rich accumulations made under Professor Newberry and Dr. Hollick, and deposited by Columbia University, form the basis of this collection.

III. LECTURES. A course of popular illustrated lectures, given at present each Saturday afternoon during spring and autumn.

B. *For the education of botanists.*

I. LABORATORIES. These occupy the entire upper floor of the museum building and are fitted up for research instruction in every phase of botanical work—physiological, pathological, economic, taxonomic. These are supplemented by special rooms in the nursery greenhouses for experimental work—rooms which can be set aside for students' use as required.

II. LIBRARY. The botanical library now numbers over 12,000 volumes, having more than doubled since the removal of the Columbia nucleus to the Garden. Botanical periodical literature is especially well represented.

III. HERBARIUM. The combined collections of Columbia and the Garden now amount to over a million specimens. Additions are made at a rate of over fifty thousand specimens a year. During two exceptional years, over two hundred thousand specimens were added.

During the calendar year 1902 forty-four research students were registered at the Garden for longer or shorter periods. This list includes the graduate students of the Department of Botany at Columbia and others who are primarily registered at the Garden. In all, graduates of thirty-one colleges were represented among these research students.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers two scholarships for advanced workers were established, of sufficient value to cover necessary living expenses. They are intended for



persons who are prepared to carry on for a definite period (two to six months) some line of research and who can profitably use the extensive facilities offered at the Garden. This is practically a new type of scholarship: it is not intended for the ordinary graduate student, but for such as have already passed the period of their novitiate.

The scientific work of the Garden is conducted on various lines and is proceeding as rapidly as financial encouragement will permit. The following are some of the undertakings completed or in progress:

1. Exploration of regions little known botanically. During the past three years exploring parties, larger or smaller, have visited the following regions: Bermuda, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Arizona, Texas, California, Colorado (2), Montana, St. Kitts, Puerto Rico (2), Jamaica, Florida (2), Mexico, Sumatra, and Bolivia. Exploring parties are at present in Mexico, Honduras, Jamaica, and Cuba.

2. The preparation of floras of definite regions. While not an official publication accredited to the Garden, Dr. Britton's "Flora of North-Eastern America" may be mentioned as a part of the work of the staff. Dr. J. K. Small also is printing a "Flora of the South-Eastern United States," which will soon be issued, and Dr. P. A. Rydberg has in preparation a similar "Flora of the Rocky Mountain Region."

3. The North American Flora. This work had its inception in a correspondence between Dr. Britton and the present writer early in 1893. Plans were soon after formulated for the publication of a complete flora of North America, north of Mexico, in sixteen volumes to be issued in parts. Two barriers however existed which delayed the early progress of the work: both Dr. Britton and the writer were fully employed in other work connected with perfecting the plans of the Botanical Garden, and the enterprise lacked the financial support necessary or at least desirable to ensure entire success. Meanwhile the Spanish War of 1898 changed the political map of North America and plunged us unawares into the midst of tropical

botany. This necessitated a revision of the entire plan of the work, and the completion of many of the vexing preliminary plans for the Garden left us more free to take up again this earlier project. Under the will of Judge Daly we received a large bequest which could be applied to publication, and we are now in a position to proceed with the work. The new plan involves an extensive addition to the previous geographical scope of the work, so that it now includes the West Indies, Mexico and Central America, in all of which regions botanical exploration is being rapidly carried on. This involves an increase in the number of proposed volumes from sixteen to thirty-one. The first two parts which are now nearly ready for the press, will be issued during the present year.

4. Serial Publications. Four series are maintained at the Garden:

- (a) *Journal*. Published monthly, primarily for the benefit of members of the Garden; giving reports of accessions and memoranda relative to the progress of work.
- (b) *Bulletin*. Published at intervals; giving official reports of progress, and often shorter scientific papers by various members of the staff.
- (c) *Contributions*. Consisting of reprints of papers by officers or students of the Garden published elsewhere than in the above series.
- (d) *Memoirs*. Containing more formal and extensive papers by members of the staff. Two volumes have already appeared and a third is in press.

By a grant from the Carnegie Institution of \$8,000 for the first year, a laboratory at Tucson, Arizona, for the study of problems connected with desert vegetations and the economic problems resulting therefrom has been made possible. The entire management is vested in Mr. F. V. Coville, botanist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and Dr. D. T. MacDougal, director of the laboratories at the Garden. This new project opens up a line of physiological botany on

an extensive scale and in an entirely new field of research, and thus becomes a prominent side interest for the Garden staff.

The undergraduate work of the Department of Botany of Columbia University is carried on in three somewhat independent sets of laboratories, which in time may be more closely coördinated. (1) The department at Barnard College, originally established as an independent professorship, has been placed, since the death of Dr. Gregory, under the management of Dr. H. M. Richards, with two assistants. (2) At Teachers College, the botanical work is under Professor Francis E. Lloyd, with one botanical assistant. Both Professor Lloyd and Dr. Richards have charge of graduate courses in addition to general or undergraduate work. (3) For the undergraduate work of Columbia College and the Schools of Applied Science, extensive laboratories are fitted up on the third floor of Schermerhorn Hall. A half-year's instruction is given to students in civil engineering and three years' undergraduate work is offered to students of Columbia College. Practically the whole development of the undergraduate laboratories has been accomplished since the removal to the new site in 1897. Laboratories for general morphology and physiology, growing-chambers, dark rooms, lecture room with lantern equipment, and a valuable series of charts and apparatus have been gradually accumulated from a special appropriation at the outset and the usual annual appropriation of the department. In a series of special cases the leading features of the plant system are exhibited in a synoptical way, and a series of preparations in jars illustrate the principal features of plant morphology and the life histories of typical plants; a series of swinging cases are in preparation to illustrate the trees and other woody plants of the North-Eastern States, showing leaves, flowers, fruit, bark and wood. An extensive series of photographic illustrations of various phases of plant communities and types of plant growth form an important educational and decorative adjunct of the halls, supplemented by a series of illustrations from foreign botanical gardens. For the preparation of these

photographs, collections and illustrations the department is indebted to the self-sacrificing and painstaking efforts of Dr. Carlton C. Curtis, who has accomplished this accessory work in the midst of arduous labors in the class room, laboratory and field with the undergraduates of Columbia, and at the same time has been carrying on intricate researches in several problems of plant physiology. The department needs only a special endowment to make its efficiency complete. Besides Dr. Curtis, the department has at present a single assistant.

The publications of the Department of Botany consist of *Memoirs* and *Contributions*, besides miscellaneous publications not included in either series. Two volumes of *Memoirs* in quarto have been published, containing monographs by Dr. John K. Small and Dr. P. A. Rydberg, representing their dissertations for the doctorate. Succeeding volumes of this series will contain a monograph of the North American Ferns by the present writer. The *Contributions* were started in 1886 and have just reached a total of 200 numbers (eight volumes). These consist of reprints of botanical papers published in various periodicals by students of the department or members of the staff.

Miscellaneous publications, not included in the above lists, form some of the most extensive memoirs issued by members of the department. Among these may be noted specially the dissertations of Dr. M. A. Howe on "The Hepaticæ and Anthoceroles of California" (35 plates), of Dr. David Griffiths on "The North American Sordariaceæ" (19 plates), of Dr. Tracy E. Hazen on "The Ulothricaceæ and Chætophoraceæ of the United States" (23 plates), and an important paper by Professor Lloyd on "The Comparative Embryology of the Rubiaceæ" (15 plates). Among other contributions to botanical science emanating from members of the department and soon to be published, we may mention the important discovery of a cytological basis for the Mendelian law by Dr. W. A. Cannon, fellow in botany, 1900-1902, resulting from his study of hybrid cottons, and the economically important

starch investigations of Dr. A. P. Anderson, assistant in botany, 1901-1902, which are destined to revolutionize our present imperfect system of the preparation of starchy foods.

The exact relations between the Department of Botany at Columbia and the New York Botanical Gardens can best be understood by a reading of the original contract between the institutions:

This agreement, made at the City of New York, this eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, between the THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, party of the first part, and THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE in the City of New York, party of the second part.

*Witnesseth*, That THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE have agreed and by these presents do agree to deposit the Herbarium and Botanical Library belonging to the College (except such minor part thereof as it shall deem necessary for undergraduate instruction at the College) with THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, at the request and for the use of said Garden, upon the considerations and for the purposes and subject to the conditions following:

1. That the officers and students of Columbia College may freely consult and use the same as heretofore, as well as the Library and Herbarium collected by the Garden, and that both the Library and Herbarium of the College shall be kept satisfactorily insured by the Garden.

2. That Columbia College, either alone or in coöperation with other institutions, may conduct university courses at the Garden for graduate or advanced students in botany and kindred subjects, which shall be free to their own students, and, as the authorities of the Garden may prescribe, to students at the Garden or from other institutions; that the reasonable use of the laboratories and floral material from the Garden needed for study shall also be available to such officers and students without charge, subject to any necessary regulations by the authorities of the Garden.

3. That all courses of instruction given at the Garden shall likewise be open to the officers and students of Columbia College without charge; and so far as reasonably practicable, botanical material needful for study shall be supplied to Columbia College

for undergraduate work, as well as to other colleges, the public schools and other public educational institutions, subject to the regulations of the Garden authorities.

4. That students studying at the Garden who are not matriculated students of Columbia College or of any other college, may be admitted without charge, on the request of the authorities of the Garden, to such courses at Columbia as said authorities may recommend and the College may approve.

5. That the Columbia Library and Herbarium and all accessions thereto made by the College or in its behalf, while on deposit at the Garden shall be kept distinguishable from the Library and Herbarium of the Garden, by such means as shall be approved by the College, so as to be easily separable in case of removal.

6. That Columbia College reserves the right to retain or to recall at any time so much of its Herbarium and Botanical Library as it may deem necessary for use in undergraduate instruction.

7. That either party may terminate this arrangement on one year's notice to the other.

The Department of Botany is thus placed in direct contact with the largest botanical institution in America, housed in the largest botanical building in the world. Library and herbarium facilities increasing with a rapidity which would have been impossible in a university department; laboratories specially equipped for research; the use of special culture rooms in conservatories; constant temperature rooms for conducting physiological experiments; a chemical laboratory fitted for complete plant analysis; and, best of all, direct contact with a large coterie of specialists each working along a different line of botanical research—these are only a few of the opportunities that can now be offered to graduate students in botany at Columbia University. As guides in their work they may select any of sixteen specialists, each representing different phases of the present multiplex study of plant life.

To one who, only twenty-eight years ago, found the college instruction in botany confined to a two-hour course, extending through a short term of ten weeks, the present tender of the department seems like the realization of an impossible dream.

LUCIEN MARCUS UNDERWOOD



## THE PHOENIX PHYSICAL LABORATORIES

AT the meeting of the Trustees held January 5, 1903, it was determined that as a memorial to the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix the research laboratories of the Department of Physics should be named "Phoenix Physical Laboratories." By this action the first step was taken in a direction which is sure to be of the utmost importance to the study of physics at Columbia, and one which ought to result ultimately in great benefit to physical research work in general. The will of Mr. Phoenix directs that the income of the property coming into the hands of the Trustees from his estate "shall be employed in providing instruments, apparatus and materials for the equipment of special laboratories for study, instruction and original research in physics and chemistry in the said College, and in the publication of the results thereof"; and he explains his purpose as follows: "It is my wish that none of the said property shall be devoted to the elementary laboratories of the said College now in existence, for instruction in qualitative and quantitative analysis and assaying; but that it shall be used to equip additional laboratories with a view of securing to the said College so complete an outfit of apparatus that nothing shall be wanting to enable the instructors and pupils to pursue study and original research in every branch of physics and chemistry. . . . It is my desire that no part of the said property or its income, shall be expended in the payment of salaries."

In case the income exceeds the needs for apparatus, the will permits a portion to be used for "the purchase of books and journals relating to physics and chemistry"; and if a surplus still exist, then, and only then, may any portion be used "in the erection of additional buildings to be used as laboratories."

By this generous and provident act, the late Stephen Whitney Phoenix, of the class of 1859, A.M., LL.B., 1863, has made it possible to develop these two departments in the future



on a scale that has never been attained here or elsewhere. The amount likely to be received by the Trustees from his estate is such that they can safely look forward to the time, in the not distant future, when the Department of Physics may control a sum of not less than ten thousand dollars per annum for research in Physics. By the generosity of the late President Barnard a fund has also been provided which, if restricted to its original purposes, will amply provide all the books and journals needed for the department.

The bequest of Mr. Phoenix has been held subject to life interests of three persons; but one of these has ceased, so that at present about one-third of the amount is available. Already the name "Phoenix Physical Laboratories" is upon the doors of the few rooms of the department which can be devoted to research work exclusively, and a small beginning has been made toward realizing Mr. Phoenix's wish that they should be so equipped as to lack nothing requisite for research work. Whether his implied wish can be realized, that these should become the best laboratories in the world for the study of physics, will depend upon the resources and the good will of the University. There must be further and generous provision for salaries and buildings; for no research fund can come to fruition except under the direction of the best men, and the best men cannot give proper guidance if they are cramped for space or overloaded with teaching and administrative duties. Fortunately the Trustees realize this, and have evinced a desire to develop the department as rapidly as the means of the University will permit.

In the reorganization of the department, several important changes have been made in the staff. Chief among these is the addition of Professor Ernest Fox Nichols, who comes from Dartmouth to take the chair of Experimental Physics. His reputation among physicists is too well established to make it necessary to dwell upon his record. His latest investigations of light pressure are among the most important recent contributions to physical science. Mr. H. C. Parker,

who for several years past has had charge of the work of the engineering students, has received a well merited promotion to an adjunct-professorship, and Mr. Trowbridge and Dr. Tufts have become instructors. Dr. William S. Day, who is transferred from Barnard College, has been appointed lecturer; and Dr. Bergen Davis, at present John Tyndall Fellow and studying with Professor J. J. Thomson at Cambridge, England, will return to the Department as tutor. It is confidently hoped that it will be possible to so arrange the work that all the members of the staff will have at least some time for research work.

The proceeds already available from the Phoenix fund have made it possible to add the following pieces of apparatus to the equipment: a twenty-one foot concave grating spectroscope, of the well-known design of the late Professor Rowland; a standard Michelson research interferometer; two induction coils with attachments; one special Wheatstone bridge; volt- and ammeters; a Hefner standard lamp; two armored galvanometers; a large spectrometer; and additional ordinary galvanometers, bridges, rheostats, etc. It is hoped also that a storage battery may be installed. Connections have been made with the street electric service and hereafter a two-phase three-wire, sixty-cycle, alternating current will be available in the research laboratories. This will not only render it possible to work with this sort of current, but will enable experiments to go on all night and on holidays when the University plant is shut down.

Next to the ever-present need for apparatus, the greatest want of the Department is for more rooms, especially such as can be devoted to individual research; and it will not be permissible to say that the Phoenix Laboratories are well started until the third floor of Fayerweather Hall, now used for other purposes, shall be devoted entirely to its predestined end and reserved for research laboratories.

Although Fayerweather Hall is solidly built and, considering its location, unusually free from jar and vibration, there

are, nevertheless, many investigations which would always be impracticable if the department were confined to this building. It is intended that a small tract of land shall be obtained at some distance from the city, where a simple building will afford all necessary opportunity for such special work as requires freedom from jar and from electrical disturbances. In the meantime, by the courtesy of the Director and the other authorities of the Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, a small stone house has been placed at the disposal of the Department for special work; and as this house is situated far from lines of travel and from trolleys, it will answer the purpose admirably. By its use it will be possible for the department to coöperate with the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in its magnetic investigations.

WILLIAM HALLOCK

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNIVERSITY STUDY IN FRANCE

THE student who goes from an American to a French university will note many differences, and the first that will strike him will probably be the total absence, in France, of what is known as the departmental system. The French universities are essentially homes for the higher culture, and every member of their teaching staff is free to choose every year the special subject that will be treated by him within the ground covered by his professorship. He is hindered by no set programme whatever. This is due to the fact that no connection exists between the universities and the establishments of instruction in which students are prepared for the bachelor's degree, *viz.*, the "lycées" and "colleges."

An American who wishes to pursue higher studies in France will therefore act wisely if, as soon as he begins to form his plans, he place himself in communication with the secretary of the university at which he intends to work, or, better still,

with the "Comité de Patronage des Etudiants Etrangers," which he will find established in every important university center, especially in Paris, Lyons, Grenoble, Bordeaux, Nancy, and Besançon. Through these agencies he will learn, sooner than in any other way, what subjects will be treated during the coming semester by every one of the various instructors in the faculties which are likely to attract him most, *viz.*, the faculties of letters and the faculties of sciences.

What is stated above in regard to the absence of set programmes does not apply, of course, to the professional faculties; that is, to the faculties of law and medicine.

As a rule he will find in French universities four different sets of courses. First, the regular courses, conducted by the older staff of the university, whose professorships are established by law; second, complementary courses, given by the junior staff; third, a number of "cours libres," fashioned somewhat upon the model of the courses given in Germany by Privat-Dozenten; fourth, conferences, corresponding to a certain extent to our seminar courses, but having also in certain cases for their object to prepare the candidates for the degrees of "licencié-ès-lettres" or "licencié-ès-sciences," which are the intermediate degrees between the baccalaureate and the doctorate.

It need hardly be said that the richest offer is made by the University of Paris. Let us take Greek, for instance; the classical student will find there, as regular professors, Messrs. Alfred Croiset, dean of the Faculty of Letters, Decharme and Hauvette, Professor Louis Havet, who gives a complementary course on Greek and Latin meter, and Professor Puech, who conducts a series of conferences.

In the work of selecting their courses students are assisted by officers bearing the title of "directeurs d'études." These officers, in the Faculty of Letters of the University of Paris, are Professor Lavissee, for historical studies, Professor Hauvette, for literary and philological studies, and Professor Séailles, for philosophical studies.

The American student will find no cumbrous regulations standing between him and the degrees he may wish to acquire. By applying to the dean of the university in which he wishes to study he will have his American degree recognized, if it come from a university in good standing, and will, with his A.B., be accepted as a candidate for the degrees of "licencié-ès-lettres" or "licencié-ès-sciences," and with his A.M. for the university doctorate, which may be represented by our Ph.D.

There is in the French universities a higher degree, the doctorate in letters or in sciences, which is open only to French citizens holding French lower degrees, and which confers upon the holder the right to teach in French universities. It is seldom acquired before the age of thirty, and is usually applied for by men or women who have already taught for a number of years.

The great attraction of Paris as a university center is due, however, not simply to the strength of its various faculties, but also, and perhaps to a greater extent, to a number of "National Schools," some within, some without the university, the teaching in which has no connection whatever with the preparation for the regular university degrees.

Chief among these schools is the "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes." The teaching is done entirely on the seminar and laboratory plan. It consists of four sections: historical and philological sciences; religious sciences; mathematical sciences; natural sciences. Admission to it is granted, without reference to degree, to any qualified student. It leads to no degree, save that of "élève diplômé." Most of the work of this school is done in the Sorbonne, which is also the home of the faculties of letters and sciences.

Next must be mentioned the "Collège de France." This is one of the oldest educational institutions in the country. Its foundation goes back to the reign of Francis I in the sixteenth century. It has no curriculum, but has courses in nearly every branch of human knowledge, open to all, with-

out any process of registration or the payment of any fee. As a rule each professor gives two hours of instruction a week, one a lecture of rather general interest, the other conducted on the seminar plan. Its last head was Gaston Paris, the illustrious romanist, whose recent death is mourned by the whole world of literature and science.

The other great schools of Paris are more special in character; in most of them admission as auditor is exceedingly easy. They are:

The "*Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques*," the scope of which is nearly the same as that of the School of Political Science in Columbia University. It must be mentioned here that the student of political science will find courses interesting him also in the faculty of letters, the law faculty, the "*Ecole des Hautes Etudes*," the "*Collège de France*" and the "*Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers*." The lectures in the "*Conservatoire*," dealing with most of the subjects of a nature to interest a high-grade skilled mechanic, are given in the evening.

The "*Ecole des Chartes*," devoted mostly to the study of the middle ages, philology, historical criticism, palæography, archæology, and law.

The "*Ecole d'Archéologie*" of the Louvre, the teaching in which is based upon the magnificent collections gathered in the Louvre Museum.

The "*Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes*," for the study of Rumanian, Russian, Polish, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

The "*Ecole Coloniale*," in which courses will be found in nearly all the languages spoken in French colonies.

The "*Ecole des Beaux Arts*," not easy of access for foreigners who wish to carry on professional studies in painting, sculpture or architecture, as they must pass a rather severe competitive examination for admission, but with public lectures on archæology, æsthetics, etc.



The "Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle," located on the grounds of the celebrated "Jardin des Plantes," and possessing admirable collections and laboratories, as well as a strong corps of professors and lecturers.

The "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures," studies in which lead to the degree of engineer.

The "Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées" and the "Ecole des Mines" for more highly specialized engineering studies.

The "Institut Pasteur" for the study of bacteriology.

Finally, there are a few schools intended especially for the formation of servants of the State, closed schools, entrance into which, even as an auditor, is not easy for a foreigner. The most celebrated are the "Ecole Normale Supérieure" for the formation of teachers in the lycées and in the university faculties, and the "Ecole Polytechnique," providing the State with its engineers and artillery officers.

Even this cannot be considered an absolutely complete list. New institutions, semi-private, semi-public are constantly opening, such as the "Collège des Sciences Sociales," and the "Musée Guimet," where courses of lectures on the history of religions are given.

Nothing need be said of the museums; they are too well known to need here more than a general mention.

The chief libraries are the National Library, the library of the University of Paris, the "Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal," "Bibliothèque Mazarine" and "Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève." Generally they are not lending libraries, but with suitable reference permission to borrow books on special subjects may at times be obtained.

Add to all this the advantage of finding in the theaters a home for the highest forms of dramatic art, of hearing the numberless public lectures given all the year, of attending the sessions of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, of listening in the Palais de Justice to the arguments of the greatest lawyers in the country, and of being present at the sessions of the various Academies which together form the



Institute of France, and the unique position of Paris as a home for higher studies will be easily realized.

For plain university work and university life, however, a great deal may be said in favor of residence in some smaller university center, where life is not so costly as in Paris and where the attention of the student is less likely to be diverted towards subjects lying outside of his regular field of investigation. A number of provincial universities possess an individuality of their own, and some of them, especially those of Lyons and Grenoble, have organized special sets of courses for foreign students. In Toulouse and Bordeaux also the American student will find instruction of very high grade and professors who can hardly be called inferior to their Paris colleagues. A stay of some time in one or more of these universities will have moreover the advantage of showing him that, great as is the place of Paris in France, Paris is not the whole of France.

Before concluding, attention must be called to a number of schools—universities in all except the name and the right to confer degrees, which have been organized by the Catholic Church as competitors with the State universities. The most important of these are found in Paris, Lille and Angers. Professor Branly, whose labors are considered by some to have made the invention of wireless telegraphy possible, has his laboratory in the Catholic University at Lille.

The American student whose knowledge of French is not such as to make him feel sure that he will from the start be able to understand lectures delivered in French, will find a number of summer schools where he will be able to improve his French before the beginning of the autumn semester. The most important are those of the Alliance Française in Paris, and of the universities of Grenoble and Bordeaux.

ADOLPHE COHN

## THOMAS RANDOLPH PRICE

I N the death of Professor Price the country loses another member of its small group of truly great scholars. As he belonged to the class of the accumulating rather than to that of the producing scholars, Professor Price was probably not so widely known to the general public as some of his contemporaries, or even as some of his pupils; but with his fellow teachers and with thousands besides, throughout the country, his name carried inspiration, just as his memory will command veneration. He stood for scholarship in its broadest and most gracious sense and for the profession of teaching in its most humane and ennobling phases. When applied to him, the trite phrase "the gentleman and the scholar" ceased to be stereotyped.

Doubtless none that knew him failed to wish that he had published more. His students have been accustomed to speak almost in whispers of the vast masses of learning stored in his notebooks, and to wonder when and how he would make them accessible to posterity. Before entering upon his twenty-one years' period of service as Professor of English at Columbia, he had taught Greek, Latin and Hebrew, as well as English, in Virginia for an almost equal period. He had made himself master of six or more modern languages and literatures. He was well read in history and psychology, and a specialist in dramatic criticism. Yet somehow he found time to read the latest novel, poem, or even article of consequence, and frequently to express to the author his enthusiastic commendation. When to the hours thus devoted to accumulation are added those given to his classes and to that administrative work which is becoming such a burden to the teaching staff of our universities, it is no wonder that his name does not stand on the covers of a row of learned volumes.

Yet the regret that an accumulating scholar is not also a producer of books and pamphlets often seems, like many other

human regrets, to be impulsive and vain. The accumulating scholar may be a producer of men, and, what is more, of ideals. This was conspicuously the case with Professor Price. His influence upon successive generations of Columbia men, during the days both of the old College and of the huge metropolitan University, has been very great; and through his pupils, who have in turn become teachers throughout the entire country, it has been largely extended. But this is probably not the most important part of Professor Price's work, since when he came to Columbia the cause of English as a study worthy to rank with Greek and Latin themselves had been practically won. It was in Virginia that Professor Price did the effective fighting for that cause which secured him the call to Columbia. Two years after he went down in defeat as a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, he began, as professor of English in Randolph-Macon College, to urge the absolute necessity of setting the teaching of the vernacular upon a better footing. It was not long before pupils inspired by him were studying English at Leipzig. These men and their successors came back during the seventies and eighties to fill chairs throughout the just recuperating South. In their turn they radiated the influences they had received, not only in their section but in the Middle West, and not only as teachers of English but as teachers of the classics and as heads of colleges. That Professor Price was, more than any other man save his own great and fortunately surviving teacher, Professor Gildersleeve, the source from which this educational renaissance of the New South proceeded was practically demonstrated in the *Sewanee Review* nine years ago by one of Dr. Price's pupils, Professor John B. Henneman.

That this splendid work has not loomed large in comparison with more picturesque and appealing labors in behalf of negro education, or with the growth of material prosperity in the South, is not surprising; yet it has proved a most important factor in promoting the true restoration of the South to the

Union. That even those who know something of the quiet, heroic work for white education in the South should be scarcely aware of Professor Price's share in it is still less surprising in view of the exquisite modesty of the man. He could hardly bring himself to contribute seven meager lines of biography to "Who's Who in America." His ideals of scholarship were so high and his dislike of publicity was so great that a pamphlet or an article was extracted from him with greater difficulty than a series of volumes from some of his fellow scholars. He had not laid to heart the truth of the maxim that it is necessary to cultivate the courage of imperfection, but he had laid to heart the truth of that still finer adage—manners maketh man. The death of such a scholar is a public loss, and it will be the duty of his pupils, as it will doubtless be their pleasure, to make the world fully conscious of the fact by shedding light upon an unobtrusive life of inspiring ideals and of noble, unselfish achievements.

WILLIAM P. TRENT

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The following Minute was adopted by the Faculty of the College, the Faculty of Philosophy, and the Division of Modern Languages and Literatures:

Thomas Randolph Price was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 18, 1839, and died in this city, after a brief illness, May 7, 1903. He came of good Virginia stock and inherited the qualities the phrase implies, while adding to them an unusual bent for humane scholarship. After a brilliant career at the University of Virginia, where he came under the special influence of Professor Gildersleeve, he spent three years in Europe, travelling widely and studying at the Universities of Berlin and Kiel. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he ran the blockade, enlisted in the Virginia troops, rose to the rank of captain of engineers, and served the cause of the Confederacy with a loyalty defeat could not diminish. In 1867 he was made Professor of Latin and English at Randolph-Macon College and he held the post for nine

years. During this period he became in many ways an important factor in the upbuilding of the New South. He encouraged the study of the vernacular and inspired numerous pupils, such as the late Professor Baskervill, to continue their investigations in Germany. These men came back to fill college chairs and college presidencies in the South, and their influence in that region is paramount to-day, while it is important also in the Middle West. With the exception of Professor Gildersleeve, no man did more than Professor Price to bring about that educational reform which has contributed so largely to the restoration of the South as an integral part of the Union.

In 1876 Dr. Price succeeded Dr. Gildersleeve in the University of Virginia as Professor of Greek. His influence was increased, nor was his zeal for the study of his native language abated. Meanwhile he was laying broad and deep the foundations of his vast erudition. Besides Latin and Greek and Hebrew, he mastered at least six modern languages and literatures, and yet he found time to read widely upon subjects only remotely connected with his specialties. He became one of the ripest scholars in America, and it is not too much to say that at the time of his death he had few peers in humane learning.

He was called to Columbia in 1882 after the death of Dr. Nairne, who had been Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and English Literature. His chair was then first established, and he was our first Professor of the English Language and Literature and the head of the department bearing that name. In 1899, at the organization of the larger Department of English, he became, as senior professor, its chairman. In the score of years during which he held his professorship, he saw his department grow until it had seven professors and as many more junior instructors. He saw the College expand and at last organize the University while retaining its own individuality. He took part not only in the graduate and undergraduate work of Columbia but he gave his services also to Barnard College. When the Modern Language Division was organized this year, he was the senior professor of the departments thus united; and there was a unanimous desire that he should be its first chairman—an honor that he appreciated but felt compelled to decline.

His work as a teacher was done with the utmost conscientiousness. Unless prevented by illness, he never omitted a lecture, and he never passed lightly over any part of his prescribed tasks.

Though he found all executive duties irksome, he fulfilled such as were assigned to him, in the course of his long connection with the University, with punctilious accuracy and with unfailing courtesy. He was, whenever possible, invariably present at the stated meetings of the three faculties of which he was a member; and he gave his earnest attention to their deliberations, frequently contributing to the discussion of important questions.

On his arrival in New York he was made welcome, and he speedily lent his aid to the varied activities of the metropolis, as well as to the scholarly societies of national membership. He was promptly chosen a member of the Greek Club. He was a frequent speaker at the meetings of the American Oriental Society. He was one of the leaders of the Southern Society when that was founded. And he served for the usual term as President of the Modern Language Association, delivering a memorable address upon the pressing need of upholding Greek ideals in our more modern instruction.

Dr. Price's culture was cosmopolitan; and the range of his intellectual interest was extraordinarily wide. He had perhaps the broadest equipment of any scholar connected with the University; and he was continually enlarging his outlook. During his two Sabbatical years he added to his stores of knowledge a minute acquaintance with the languages and literatures of Holland and of Scandinavia. His scholarship was both exact and elegant; and his own standard was so lofty that he shrank from frequent publication, withholding even those Shakesperian studies which have been awaited with high anticipation.

His productivity was displayed chiefly in his influence upon his pupils and his friends. He inspired them with his own fine ideals of culture and of conduct, and in these ideals he will live as truly as he could have done in a score of learned volumes. His colleagues and his students will not forget his beautiful sympathy, his kindling enthusiasm, his fine loyalty to all that is best in literature and in life, any sooner than they will forget his impressive erudition. Both as teacher and as man he has become a part of the history and of the traditions of American education, and a multitude of pupils—North, South, and West—look back on him as a figure forever and vitally associated with the moulding of their character, their ideals, and their ambitions.



### SHORTENING THE COLLEGE COURSE: THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE

THE conference held in Chicago, May 8 and 9, under the auspices of Northwestern University, to discuss the relation of the college to the professional school, was attended by representatives of ninety-seven colleges, independent professional schools and universities.\* Delegates were present from all parts of the United States. In the main, however, the assembly was composed of representatives of the small colleges of the central section of the country. Several Western universities were represented, but of Eastern universities only Columbia and Columbian sent delegates.

The first session, Friday morning, May 8, was opened by a graceful greeting to the delegates by President James, and by a paper clearly presenting "The present situation" by Professor Young of Northwestern University. The remainder of this session was devoted to enlarging upon the proposition that the American college has a field peculiar to itself. The functions of the college in developing the reasoning powers of the student, in giving him a broad view of history and life, in training him for citizenship, furnished material for addresses from six college presidents: Eaton of Beloit, Dowling of Creighton, Chase of Bates, King of Cornell (Iowa), McClelland of Knox, and Thomas, former president of Oxford College. The ensuing general discussion brought out further remarks in the same vein, but no dissent.

With the second session, Friday afternoon, controversy began. The first question discussed was whether the college course should be reduced in time and in the amount of work required. President Merrill of Colgate University favored the retention of the four-year course, but feared that a reduc-

\* Throughout this article the word "university" is used to describe an institution which includes a graduate department and professional schools.



tion to three years was coming. He pleaded earnestly that, in case of such reduction, no attempt should be made to crowd four years' work into three. He deplored the American tendency to hustle and regretted that it should invade the one stage of education where there was still leisure and time for mind and character to ripen—the American college. The paper was a charming apology for the non-strenuous life. President Needham of Columbia University took the opposite position, advocating the accomplishment in three years of the work now spread over four. This was the age, he said, of specialization, and specialization must begin earlier. President Merrifield of the University of North Dakota took middle ground. He explained in detail a plan which has recently been introduced into the collegiate department of the North Dakota University. Under this plan the student who attains mere "pass" marks cannot obtain his degree in less than four years; the student who takes a high average stand ("excellent") in all of his subjects, and honors in some of them, obtains such extra credits for excellence as to complete his course in three years; while the student who has "fair" or "good" marks in the majority of his studies may complete the college course in less than four years but not in three. No student is allowed to gain time by taking more than the regular number of hours (sixteen a week), but only by doing better work than is necessary to pass. President Merrifield's fundamental thought is that, if the college is the place in which the student is trained for active life or for further study, the quantity of information obtained is not so important as the quality of training secured; and that a man who has done three years' work very well is as well trained as a man who has done four years' work passably. In the ensuing discussion, one of the college presidents indicated a readiness to abandon definitely the fourth college year, provided the universities would be satisfied with this concession and would let the Junior year alone. Director Carman of the Lewis Insti-

tute, in defending the four-year course, maintained that the prolongation of the total period of secondary, college and professional instruction was a good thing *per se*, because the evolution of higher types of animal life and the progress of human civilization have been marked always by a steady lengthening of the period of immaturity and adolescence.

The remainder of the second session was occupied by addresses on the question: "What subjects in the typical college course can be accepted by the professional school as qualifying in part for the professional degree, so as to shorten the time required for graduation in the professional school?" This question was discussed, on behalf of the theological schools, by President Southworth of the Meadville school, President Little of the Garrett Biblical Institute and Professor Robertson of the Southern Baptist school; on behalf of the law schools, by Dean Wigmore of Northwestern University; on behalf of the medical schools by Dr. Schauffler of the Kansas City Medical College and by Dr. Edwards of Northwestern University. The remarks of the theological delegates were very instructive, in that they showed the existence of theological courses so widely different in character as to make it clear that the general problem of coördinating college and theological studies is at present insoluble. The main drift of all the addresses was this—that the professional schools would be glad to have part of their work done by the colleges, provided it could be done by men professionally trained and in a way satisfactory to the professional schools. As to the possibility of securing such teaching in the colleges, the medical men were the most, and the legal representatives the least hopeful. It was made clear, however, that the relegation of general scientific studies from the medical schools to the colleges would not permanently shorten the course in medicine; for both the medical speakers declared that at least four years were needed for purely professional work. The ensuing discussion brought out the fact that not

a few of the smaller colleges were endeavoring to prepare their students for advanced standing in professional schools by developing semi-professional or even professional courses.

The first part of the third session on Saturday morning was devoted to a discussion of the "combined course," which shortens the total period of college and professional education by permitting some studies to count for both degrees, and especially to the question whether semi-professional studies should be taken in the college or in the professional school. It may here be noted that the combined course had been incidentally discussed by several speakers on the preceding day. Professor Young had criticized the combined course because it discredited the third and fourth years of the typical college course, and because it was illogical, in that the same degrees, *viz.*, the college and the professional degrees, were given to students who had studied for varying periods of time. President Merrill, on the other hand, had remarked that the insertion of a first year of medical study in the college course did not make that course illiberal. Professor Munroe Smith of Columbia University, in opening the formal discussion of the subject, expanded the point made by President Merrill and maintained that in all our colleges the degree of A.B. was already conferred upon what was substantially a combined course, since the third and fourth college years always included some studies which were pursued in the professional schools also. Without insisting that a uniform solution was desirable, he indicated some of the special advantages which, in his opinion, would result from the general relegation of such studies to the professional schools. He suggested a plan of coöperation between the smaller colleges and the universities, by which the college degree should be given by the college in which the student had pursued his purely collegiate studies, on certificate from the university that he had satisfactorily completed one or two years of professional study. The speaker maintained that coördination of collegiate and professional

studies was necessary and that the prosperity and independence of the smaller colleges could best be secured by voluntary coöperation on their part with the universities.\* Dean Good-knight of Lincoln College and other speakers were inclined to favor, as a general principle, arrangements by which the semi-professional work should be done in the colleges rather than in the professional schools.

The remainder of the closing session was devoted to a discussion of the relation of the technical school to the college. Dr. Tyler of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology expressed scepticism regarding the advantages of a college course as a preparation for technical studies. He discussed, however, only the question of a preliminary four-year course in college. He asserted that, after examining the records of numerous college graduates in the institution which he represented, he was inclined to say that four out of ten seemed to derive considerable advantage from their college studies; that three out of ten derived some advantage from those studies; but that to the remaining three the preliminary college course seemed distinctly disadvantageous, either because over-leisurely habits were contracted in the college or because training in the use of the hands was postponed until too late a period. He said further that the superiority of the man of broad culture in professional life was not likely to manifest itself until he had reached the higher walks of his profession; and that it

\*In speaking of the tendency which has already manifested itself to secure coördination through subordination, by the so-called "affiliation" of smaller colleges with larger universities, Professor Munroe Smith said that the two processes of educational coördination, *viz.*, coöperation and affiliation, were analogous to the two processes of securing coördination in the economic world, *viz.*, by traffic arrangements and by the organization of trusts. He said that in his opinion traffic arrangements were preferable to trusts both in the educational and in the economic world. This comparison was made the basis for a paragraph which appeared in many newspapers and which attributed to the Columbia representative the extraordinary statement that all the colleges, professional schools and universities of the country were shortly to be combined into one vast educational trust!

was therefore not yet possible to formulate any judgment regarding the ultimate advantage of college training to the chemist, metallurgist, engineer, or architect. Further addresses on the same topic were made by Director Carman of the Lewis Institute and by President Gunsaulus of the Armour Institute.

It was resolved by the conference that a permanent association of American colleges should be established. The appointment of a committee of fifteen was authorized, and this committee was empowered to formulate the conditions of membership in the association and to make arrangements for a meeting in May, 1904. Attempts to obtain a vote of the conference on the proper periods of preliminary, secondary, collegiate and professional education were unsuccessful. This question also was referred for report to the committee of fifteen.

Too much credit can not be given to the Northwestern University authorities for the excellence of all their arrangements, nor can their hospitality be too warmly acknowledged.

MUNROE SMITH

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT

As our readers are already aware, the study of the problems suggested in the President's first annual report—the correlation of undergraduate and professional work and the possible

**The College and the Professional Schools** modification of the college curriculum—began with a general inquest, in which the opinions of each professor and adjunct professor were sought and, with very few exceptions, obtained. The results of this inquest were presented in the last number of the *QUARTERLY*. The next step promptly followed: the President submitted to the Faculty of the College questions relating to the length and constitution of the college course and the relation which that course should bear to the professional courses. These questions were at once referred to a committee consisting of

the President, the Dean of the College, and five professors—a committee which includes representatives of the departments of Latin, English, history, psychology, physics, and mathematics. One of the first conclusions reached by this committee, after repeated and prolonged discussion, was that, in dealing with matters affecting so many parts of the University, they needed the aid of the professional faculties and of the University Council. They accordingly requested the Council to obtain from the professional faculties answers to the following questions: Whether any of the subjects taught in the professional schools could with advantage be taught in the College; and what preparatory or preliminary courses were, from the professional point of view, to be desired in the College? At the same time, a question of a more fundamental character was addressed to the Council itself: Whether the degree of bachelor of arts should be conferred only for work done entirely under the direction of the College Faculty, or also for work done partly under the direction of that faculty and partly under the direction of a professional faculty? The University Council, at its April meeting, transmitted to the professional faculties the questions which primarily concerned them, and made the question which was addressed to itself an order for further discussion. In this order was included, on the initiative of the Council, the further question: Whether, if the degree of bachelor of arts should be conferred for work done partly under the direction of the College Faculty and partly under the direction of a professional faculty, the recommendation for such a degree should proceed from the College Faculty, on certificate from the professional faculty, or from the Council, on certificate from both of the faculties concerned? The net result, thus far, is that the College Faculty, the professional faculties, and the University Council have all been drawn into the discussion, and that, before any decision is reached, each of the bodies will at least be heard. It is perhaps in the Council, where all the different interests and points of view are fully and equally represented, that a solution of the problem, or at least a satisfactory working arrangement, is most likely to be discovered.



In spite of the constant progress towards administrative unification which, as was pointed out in a recent number of the *QUARTERLY*, characterized the presidency of Mr. Low, there has remained a strong centrifugal force, stronger perhaps at Columbia than elsewhere, by reason of our somewhat rigid departmental system and of our close adherence to the principle of seniority. It has sometimes been found difficult to get the departments to work in unison, so that each should supplement the courses of the others—a trouble which our elaborate subdivision into faculties has seemed occasionally to intensify rather than to obviate. This separative principle has even found expression, now and then, in the bestowal of professorial titles which included only a part of the field of work that the bearer of the title might legitimately cover and in fact has been expected to cover. The least measure of "particularism" has, perhaps, existed in the Faculty of Political Science, which has from the beginning been organized and administered as an effective coalition of departments, and is now made one of the new "divisions," though of course not losing its separate existence as a faculty.

As long ago as 1894, when "departmental circulars" were first issued, there began a *rapprochement* in the form of combinations to publish in one circular all the courses offered by two or more departments whose work was closely correlated. Thus, for instance, joint circulars were issued by the departments of Latin and Greek ("Classical Philology"); of Semitic and Indo-Iranian Languages ("Oriental Languages"); and of Philosophy, Psychology and Education, to which was later added Anthropology. The preparation of joint circulars occasioned informal meetings; and the practical advantages of thus coming together, outside the limits of one department, for fuller, freer and less formal discussion of common topics than could be had in a faculty meeting, soon became apparent. Thus, even before these new arrangements received any legal recognition, much progress was made toward better mutual knowledge and understanding of departmental work and aims.

In launching the "divisional" organization the President



has shown that he hopes to see this principle utilized to the full. It has turned out in most cases—practically in all—that the senior professor of each group of departments forming one division has been chosen to be its chairman. This was but natural; yet it is a practice which need not, in many cases should not, be followed, and which ought not to become a fixed custom. The senior officer, especially when engrossed in research, may often care least of all the staff for the routine details of administration, and these may be safely left to a younger colleague. In this way the interest of the younger members in the divisional work is certain to be increased, and with it that sense of personal responsibility which cannot be developed too early, while each officer of instruction is naturally led to view and discuss the problems most closely affecting his own work under the larger aspect of the work of the division.

What effect the development of the divisional system may have upon the faculties which are divided remains to be discovered. The powers and duties which the statutes vest in the faculties can not legally be exercised by the divisions (as long as the statutes remain unchanged) without the tacit consent of the faculties; and, in a wholly regular order of procedure, they should not be exercised without express delegation. In the life of a university, however, as in the larger world outside, much law is made by custom; and by an unconscious usurpation the divisions may so encroach upon the faculties that the latter shall practically cease to be what they are at present, the legal organization of local self-government in the University. It will then remain to be seen whether the divisions are better fitted than the larger faculties to discharge this function.

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Book-collecting is known to have its romances of good and ill fortune, and its detective stories of patient search followed by diplomatic finesse or by resolute action; but we do not

commonly look to a university library for plots of such tales. When, however, a university is fortunate enough to have in its service a man who

**A Valuable Collection**

has the congenital and the acquired capacities which make the successful book-hunter, material for a short story may sometimes be found even in its dusty atmosphere.

A French anarchist who had long resided in London, who was possessed of some means and of inexhaustible energy and patience, and who had devoted himself for years to the collection of anarchistic literature—books, pamphlets, brochures, journals, newspapers and even posters—died last winter. His effects passed into the hands of administrators who apparently knew little of the man or of his life work. His collection of anarchica was turned over to the Sotheby's, the leading London auction house. In one of Sotheby's catalogues, containing a list of illuminated manuscripts and early printed books, Mr. Simkhovitch, of the Columbia library, found an inconspicuous item, advertising a collection of some two thousand anarchistic books, pamphlets, *etc.*—an item which appears to have escaped the notice of European librarians and even of those booksellers who make a specialty of the literature of the political and social sciences. Dr. Canfield at once realized the importance of Mr. Simkhovitch's "find," and, with the assistance of friends of the University, was able to authorize a bid of £50. A cable message soon announced that Columbia had acquired the entire collection for £20. It has since arrived—in twenty-four boxes. It has not yet been fully examined, catalogued and appraised; but, as is indicated in the library notes, printed below, its pecuniary as well as its scientific value is not easily estimable. It includes pamphlets for which European booksellers are asking sums running into four figures of francs or marks, and others which figure in no existing bibliography. The collection has equal interest for students of modern history, of sociology, of penology and of morbid psychology; and it is unquestionably the most complete of its kind, not only in the United States but in the world.

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The recent reorganization in the system of control of athletics at Columbia marks, in the evolution of one phase of our

university life, a further stage than has previously been reached. For not less than two years past it has been felt by the various elements concerned in the problem that the condition of things was unsatisfactory. This feeling was most marked in the Faculty Committee itself, whose constant hope it has been that among the students and alumni a public opinion should be developed which would of itself take care of the most vexatious of the questions which customarily arise. In many respects professors are ill-adapted to deal with these questions, both from their official relations with students and because some of the matters involved are beyond their proper sphere. To keep intimate track of certain phases of inter-collegiate sport, a professor must become a quasi-manager of a team, travel with it in its trips and oversee its practice and training. This relation was impossible at Columbia, both because of the demands of professional duties upon the members of the committee and because they were not in sympathy with the plan itself.

On the part of students and graduates, the feeling of dissatisfaction has found not infrequent expression, and on the part of the committee it received definite formulation in a paper by one of its members, Professor Kirchwey, in the December issue of the *QUARTERLY*.<sup>\*</sup> After consultation with all the parties concerned, and in full accord with the committee, President Butler has reorganized matters so that a new committee of five, consisting of three graduates and two students and known as the University Committee on Athletic Sports, will have full control of all questions affecting eligibility other than those of scholarship and physical condition. These latter questions remain of necessity under the control of the director of the gymnasium. The regulations affecting scholarship have been fully discussed by the Faculty Committee and the new committee of graduates and students and, with the approval of the latter body, have been brought before the University Council and adopted in nearly unchanged form. Eligibility cases affected by these rules will

<sup>\*</sup> *COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY*, V, pp. 15-23.

be decided in the first instance by the registrar on the basis of his records and, in the event of appeal, will be referred to the dean of the school in which the candidate is registered.

The essence of the rules affecting scholarship is found in the demand that a candidate must not have back work to an amount greater than twenty per cent. of his current registration. This percentage was fixed as a fair working rule for the whole University, composed as it is of diverse schools with varying requirements.

There are two reasonable principles on which scholarship requirements may be based. We may require on the one hand, that a student shall keep along with his class in order to be eligible. To do this, he must, in the College, have less and less back work as he passes from the Freshman to the Senior year. Back work to the extent of fifty per cent. of his registration is allowed in passing from the Freshman class to the Sophomore, while no back work at all is allowable in going from the Junior to the Senior class. In the Law School four hours in fourteen are allowed. Applied Science gives at least twenty-five per cent. leeway, but the interpretation of the rule is stricter. On the other hand, we may establish a single standard which is a fair expression of the general requirements and which is at once just to the work of the University and to the man who desires to play. The latter policy was adopted by the Faculty Committee some years ago, and twenty per cent. was selected as a proper and fair average. A special reason for selecting this percentage was the feeling of the committee that a candidate for an athletic team, with the severe training to which he must conform, ought to be somewhat above the line which separates the student who can go on with his class from the student who drops to the class below.

The full control of matters other than scholarship and physical condition passed, April 18, to the body of graduates and students who make up the University Committee on Athletic Sports. They are F. S. Bangs, College, '78, Chairman; Robert C. Cornell, College '74; Reginald H. Sayre, College '81; E. B. Bruce, Law '04, and D. C. Brace, College '04. The current

rules will be used for the remainder of the academic year; and such revised rules as the new committee may adopt will go into effect July 1.

It is the earnest hope of all concerned in the old arrangement that the new will more satisfactorily meet the situation and will command the support of students and alumni alike. Rules ought to be, and for their satisfactory administration must of necessity be, an expression of the enlightened public opinion of the University body.

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Those who were associated with Professor Price in his special field of labor, and are themselves masters of the subjects which he loved and taught, have fitly indicated his ser-

**In Memoriam** vices to our University and to the greater university of letters. We others—col-

leagues and friends to whom the man was nearer than the scholar; who loved him for his gentle dignity, his instinctive courtesy and his unflagging interest in the achievements and aspirations of his friends; who revered in him a standard of conduct, never voiced but always manifest, which made all meannesses seem things remote and incomprehensible—we can say only how large a place he had come to fill in our lives, and how much larger the place seems now that it is empty.

## THE UNIVERSITY

The meeting of the Historical Association of the Middle States, in March, and the conventions of the American Mathematical and Physical societies, in April, brought to Columbia many distinguished scientific visitors, representing nearly every important university and city in the East. Throughout the spring Columbia extended its hospitality to other guests, younger and as yet undistinguished, but not less cordially welcomed. Students driven from Ithaca by a typhoid fever epidemic applied for opportunity to complete their courses of study or to keep up with the work of their classes, and all such

requests were promptly granted. President Butler said that the situation of these students resembled that of members of a club, temporarily without a home of their own; and he directed that every possible courtesy should be extended to them. In accordance with his instructions, sixteen Cornell students, who wished to remain at Columbia for a few weeks only, were enrolled as auditors and treated as guests of the University. Six others matriculated as regular students for the session, four in the College and two in Applied Science.

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The committee appointed in November to consider and report "what celebration, if any, should be held on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the corporation" (which will occur on Monday, October 31, 1904), submitted to the University Council, February 17, a unanimous recommendation that this anniversary should be suitably commemorated and that the celebration should be strictly academic in character. The committee further outlined a tentative plan of celebration. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 25, 26, 27 and 28, a series of colloquies, conferences or lectures will be delivered at the University before the officers, advanced students, and such scholars from other institutions as may accept invitations to be present, by a small number of the most eminent scholars, European and American, selected to represent the different fields of activity in which the University is at present engaged. For the evenings of those days no official functions will be arranged, the time being left free for private entertainment of the invited guests and for informal social intercourse. Saturday, October 29, will be reserved for such celebration as may be planned by the students of the University. On Sunday, October 30, a religious service of praise and thanksgiving will be held at the University, with appropriate music and a sermon by a distinguished preacher. On Monday, October 31, the concluding exercises will take place. These will include an address, in part historical in character, by the President of the University; and there will be a luncheon and reception given for the guests of the University.



This report was accepted by the Council, and the recommendations of the committee were transmitted to the Committee on Education of the Board of Trustees. On March 2, this committee submitted a report approving the plan of celebration outlined by the Council Committee. The Trustees accepted the report, and made provision for the appointment of a committee to take full charge of the arrangements for the celebration. This committee consists of the Chairman and the Clerk of the Board, the President of the University and Professors Van Amringe, Peck, Munroe Smith and R. S. Woodward.

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In the thinning ranks of those older teachers who, in their long term of service, have done so much to form the Columbia of to-day, there is another vacant place. Professor Price died suddenly, May 7. The funeral services were held at Trinity Church, May 10, and were attended by the Trustees, the Council, and the majority of the professors, by many alumni and students, and by nearly all the prominent Southern men in New York. The members of the English Department acted as pall-bearers.

The academic year now closing has been marked by many changes in the teaching force. The faculties of the University proper have lost, by death, two of their members and, by resignations, six others: Professors Hyslop, Keener, Peabody, Tuttle and Weir\* and Adjunct Professor Cathcart. On the other hand these faculties gain fourteen members: five by first appointment, Professors Herter, Nichols, Saville, Scott and Adjunct Professor Meylan; and nine by promotion, Professors Holt and Strong and Adjunct Professors Calkins, Keyser, Mayer, Parker, Richards, Stone and Woolson. Adjunct Professors Farrand and McCrea have been promoted to full professorships. The net result of these changes is that the total number of professors is increased by one, and the number of adjunct professors by five.

Other resignations, not of seats in any faculty but of positions of professorial rank, are those of Dr. Chittenden from

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\* Dr. Weir remains connected with the School of Medicine as clinical professor.



the School of Medicine and of Dr. Savage from the gymnasium.

Barnard College has for the first time admitted a woman (other than its dean) to its faculty, by the promotion of Dr. Maltby to an adjunct professorship. Teachers College Faculty gains four members: one by appointment, Director Sykes; and three by promotion, Adjunct Professors Bagster-Collins, Bigelow and Rouillion. Mrs. Woolman, of the same faculty, is promoted from an adjunct to a full professorship.

In the annual appointment class, the changes can be only summarized. Against 122 reappointments and 11 promotions, there have been 35 first appointments.

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The total cost of maintaining the educational work of Columbia University for the year 1903-04 will be nearly one and three-quarter millions of dollars, this being the amount appropriated in the budgets for next year as prepared by President Butler and the several committees on finance and now adopted by the Trustees of Columbia College, of Teachers College and of Barnard College, respectively.

The budget of Columbia University proper for maintenance alone amounts to \$1,270,394.80. Of this amount, \$1,041,848 has been appropriated for educational administration and instruction, for care of the buildings and grounds, for the library, and for the cost of the business administration of the corporation. The appropriation for interest on the debt is \$136,726.80, and that for taxes and other charges (exclusive of interest) upon the property at Williamsbridge, the 16th Street and Loubat properties, and annuities, is \$91,820.

The general income of the corporation available to meet these expenditures is \$903,590. To this must be added the income of trust funds applicable to the expenses of next year (\$63,047), the amount promised in gifts (\$21,700), and the amount paid by the Trustees of Barnard College toward the salaries of officers of instruction (\$59,550), making a total of \$1,047,887. Adding the income from other sources, it appears that the deficit of the University corporation proper for 1903-04, to be met either by special gifts or by borrowing, will be \$102,-

322.88. The net gain for the year 1903-04, as compared with the conditions of the corporation during 1902-03, is estimated by the Finance Committee at \$52,468, the deficit for the current year having amounted to \$154,790.88.

The budget of Teachers College, including interest payable, amounts to \$330,065, and the budget of Barnard College to \$104,367. The estimated deficit of Teachers College is \$33,429, and that of Barnard College \$10,357. The total deficit, therefore, will fall not very far short of \$150,000, unless large sums are provided to assist the Trustees in maintaining their work.

#### RELIGIOUS INTERESTS

*Young Men's Christian Association.*—Under the leadership of Marcellus Hartley Dodge and his co-laborers, this organization has greatly extended its influence and its usefulness. Its fourfold object—to unite the Christian men of the University and deepen their spiritual lives, to win others to Christian service and unite them in this brotherhood, to train them for service in religious and philanthropic work, and to advance in every possible way the best interests of the University—has been more nearly reached this year than at any previous time. In the Association nearly two hundred church members have been brought together, and with these nearly one hundred men of good moral character, who are in sympathy with the Association, have joined themselves. An effort has been made to deepen the spiritual lives of the students by a devotional study of the Bible and by work in mission fields. Over one hundred men have been engaged in the former and some ten or fifteen in the latter. Besides these Bible classes, a praise service has been held on Sunday afternoons, at which some member of the faculty or outside speaker has dealt with the vital side of student life. Men have been trained for religious and philanthropic activity by work in the various classes, as members or leaders, or by the responsibility of committee work, or by spending an evening or two a week as leaders of Boys' Club and Settlement work. Over two hundred and fifty Columbia students are now more or less interested in work of this character.

Other lines of activity are indicated by the facts that, at the beginning of the academic year, 1,200 handbooks, containing much information of value to the students, were distributed, and 500 students were aided in securing lodgings or board. Twenty colleges, universities and associations have been supplied with speakers for various meetings. At the Northfield Conference Columbia was represented by forty students, more than twice as many as had attended any previous convention.

The Treasurer's Report for the year 1902-03 shows receipts amounting to \$1,148.52 and an unexpended balance of \$18.93.

The following officers have been elected for the coming year: President, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, '03 College; Vice-Presidents, James Meyers, '04 College, H. S. F. Randolph, '05 Architecture, and Clarence D. Kerr, '04 Law; Treasurer, James A. Taylor, '05 College. For the College branch, the officers are: President, James Meyers, '04; Treasurer, E. B. Lyford, '04; Secretary, R. K. R. Goodlatte, '06. For Applied Science: President, H. S. F. Randolph, '05; Treasurer, Milton Cornell, '05; Secretary, A. C. Scott, '05. For Law: President, Clarence D. Kerr, '04; Treasurer, N. K. Cone, '04; Secretary, F. H. Sincerbeaux, '05.

Plans have been made for more extended work in 1903-04. Seven of the officers and members spent three days at Harvard, in April, attending a conference of presidents and general secretaries, and studying the various problems and methods of meeting such problems in the various universities. A determined effort will be put forth greatly to increase the number of courses in Bible study and to interest a large number of men in world-wide missions. New fields for settlement work will be opened and higher efficiency is expected.

The University authorities, believing that the influence exerted by the Association tent at Camp Columbia last year was good, have asked the Christian Association to provide a building for its work in the Camp. The sum of \$2,500 has been asked for, to erect a building which shall contain a reception room, a reading room, a writing room, a Secretary's office and bedroom, and an assembly room which will seat one hundred and twenty-five students. With this equipment, the associa-

tion could well provide for the social and religious side of the camp life. \$2,000 have already been guaranteed, and an effort will be made among the faculty and students of Applied Science to raise the remaining \$500. Mr. Howard Richards, Jr., who is to succeed J. C. McCracken as Secretary of Earl Hall, will be at Camp Columbia this year and act as secretary of the new building. This will insure the very best management of the enterprise.

*Barnard Christian Association.*—The work of the Barnard Association is carried on largely through committees, and a general survey may most easily be taken by considering in some detail the work of these committees.

The Devotional and Bible Study committees have charge of all religious meetings held under the auspices of the Association. During the past year short weekly prayer meetings have for the first time been held, and the attendance, though small, has been encouraging. Four Bible classes have been conducted with courses adapted to the four college classes. During the past year the following courses have been given: The Life of Christ, The Pauline Epistles, The four Gospels, and Old Testament characters. Nineteen students have been enrolled in these classes during the past year. The Philanthropic Committee, in coöperation with the College Settlement association, collected money and provisions at Thanksgiving and Christmas for the Hartley House Settlement. At Christmas, also, gifts for children were sent to this and to the Rivington Street settlements. Books and magazines were also collected and sent, through the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., to the soldiers in the Philippines. Under the auspices of the Missionary Committee, two meetings were held at which addresses were made by Miss West of Japan, and by the Hon. Miss Kinnaird of London. A mission class has also met weekly since January for the study and discussion of topics connected with present day mission fields and workers. The Music Committee has charge of the singing at chapel. The main work of this committee during the past year has been the reorganization of the chapel choir. The services of Dr. Warren, choirmaster and organist of St. Bartholomew's

church, were secured, and under his leadership the choir has improved greatly in efficiency and in numbers. The Reception Committee takes charge of the social activities of the Association. Besides special receptions, there has been an informal reception to all members of the College every Monday afternoon in the parlors at Earl Hall. Through a special committee, formed for the purpose, three hundred handbooks of the College and surroundings were distributed to students.

The Association sent representatives to two student conferences during the past year. Fifteen delegates attended the conference at Silver Bay, Lake George, last summer, and one delegate was sent to the Biennial Convention of the American Committee at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. On the evening of Thursday, April 30, a concert was given by the choir of St. Bartholomew's church for the benefit of the Association. The funds thus raised will be used for paying the expenses of delegates to the Silver Bay Conference this coming summer.

The Association now numbers sixty-three members. Though the work done during the past year is in many ways far below what was expected, it nevertheless shows an advance over former years, and promises well for the future.

*The Phillips Brooks Guild of Teachers College* is carrying on three distinct lines of work, the Girls' Clubs at the Speyer School, the Sunday-school classes at the Sheltering Arms Orphan Asylum and the social and religious work within the College.

At the Speyer School fifteen young women have charge of clubs and classes for working girls. These clubs meet on Monday and Wednesday evenings and have about sixty members. The younger girls, called the Priscilla Club, have classes in gymnastics and sewing. The older girls, called the Ellen Speyer Club, have classes in gymnastics, home nursing and dressmaking. This work was started in February and has grown steadily. It is hoped to add several other classes and extend the usefulness of the work during the coming year.

Sixteen members of the Guild teach Sunday-school classes at the Sheltering Arms, and every Sunday evening three young ladies spend an hour in singing hymns with the children.

In an institution, such as Teachers College, where every individual is doing highly specialized work, an organization like the Guild renders invaluable service in furnishing a common interest and a common meeting place, and those students who have attended the Thursday afternoon teas at Earl Hall have felt the advantage and help of meeting others who were earnestly working along different lines but with the same aim.

The religious life, which is the mainspring of the varied activities of the Guild is provided for by Bible classes held at Whittier Hall, by chapel services every day at noon, conducted by some member of the faculty and by church notices posted each week and giving information regarding church services.

The Guild has been an instrument which has added much to the life of Teachers College in the past, and it is hoped that in the future it will do still more efficient service.

#### THE LIBRARY

During the winter many valuable acquisitions have been made by the Library. Several important sets have been secured, for which for many years there has been constant and growing demand. Among these, and of fundamental significance, is the last edition of the complete works of Albertus Magnus, in thirty-eight quarto volumes. This great encyclopedia of the middle ages is of special value not only to the Departments of Philosophy and History but also to those literary departments which have students working on the literature of the early Renaissance. Of almost equal importance is the last edition (the Vives edition, 1891) of the complete works of Duns Scotus, in twenty-six quartos. The acquisition of this work fills a large gap in the philosophical library. Worthy of note also are the works of Bellarmine (the edition of 1721), of Thomas Campanella (the original editions of 1617-1623), and of Dominico Soto (the editions of 1568-1608).

The Library has also completed some very important sets of periodicals: such as the *Revue Critique de la Legislation et de Jurisprudence*, vols. 1-43; *Blätter für das Bayerische Gymna-*



*sialwesen*, vols. 1-34; *La Revue Blanche*, vols. 1-50; *Horological Journal*, vols. 1-30; *Bibliographie Catholique*, vols. 1-76; *La Quinzaine*, vols. 1-42; *Die Arbeiter-Versorgung*, vols. 1-7; *Neue Jahrbücher der Geschichte und Politik*, vols. 1-14.

The University rules against the purchase of rare and costly books and manuscripts, its funds being scarcely sufficient to meet the immediate and pressing demands of the rapidly growing departments. But occasionally the Library is tempted beyond its strength to resist. This winter it has bought an interesting Æthiopic manuscript of the fourteenth century; the first edition of John Bunyan's last work, "The Acceptable Sacrifice" (London, 1688); the first editions of certain works of Corneille, Jonathan Edwards, Giordano Bruno, Adam Smith, Richard Steele, James Thomson, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Lessing, Fichte, John Barclay, Aelianus, Polydorus Vergilius; and a complete set of Ulines Aldrovandus's early biological works. A large number of choice and important editions of Horace have been secured; the Chartist movement has been well covered by the purchase of many tracts and pamphlets; and there has been added to the already valuable collection of manuscripts a rare Latin Bible, of the thirteenth century, on finest vellum—in perfect preservation.

By exchange with the New York Public Library, several thousand valuable foreign State documents have been secured.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery have again been mindful of the interests of their Library and have added Blondel, "Architecture Française," 1752, four volumes, folio; "Mobilier Royal Français," two volumes, folio; "Treasures and Masterpieces of Art at the Paris Exposition," two folio volumes; the illustrated catalogue of the collection of Henry Marquand; "Le Monographie de l'Eglise Notre Dame d'Amiens," and other books of equal value.

A most interesting acquisition is a remarkably complete collection of anarchistic books, journals, newspapers, pamphlets, manuscripts, posters, photographs, songs, etc., originally published in all parts of the world and in something like fifteen languages. Anarchistic publications are seldom issued in a regular way, and are often unobtainable even a very short



time after they appear. Complete sets of these periodicals and publications are generally regarded by dealers as unique and command high prices. In March, however, one of the most complete collections of such material, including almost everything published by anarchists of all sorts and conditions from 1869 to date, was offered in London and secured by this library. It is difficult to describe this collection both adequately and briefly. There are 252 sets of newspapers and periodicals, nine-tenths of which are absolutely complete. There are about 260 anarchistic books and pamphlets, a collection of 270 large anarchistic sheet posters (the majority of which are very rare indeed), a very large collection of autograph letters and autograph manuscripts by most of the leading anarchists from Bakounin down, and extensive collections of photographs and of songs and of cuttings from non-anarchistic newspapers. As a whole this collection is probably the largest and most complete in existence, and offers excellent and interesting material for scholarly and patient investigation.

Through the kindness of Mr. Avery a large and illustrative collection of old and modern artistic bindings has been put on exhibition in Room 307, and will probably be continued during the month of May. A more detailed description of this will be given hereafter.

During the winter the large and valuable collection of *Columbiana*, collected and cared for by Mr. John B. Pine, the clerk of the Trustees, has been carefully catalogued, the cards being distributed through the card catalogue of *Columbiana* already in the Library. As soon as space can be found, all *Columbiana* will be placed in one room, properly displayed, under a competent custodian, with every opportunity for examination and investigation. This is only one of the many directions in which advances and improvements will be made as soon as new buildings are erected to provide for the lecture-work and class-work now carried on in the library building.

The members of the graduating class of the State Library School at Albany, some fifty strong, visited the University early in April, lunching with the librarian and members of his

staff, and spending the greater part of the afternoon in a careful examination of the methods prevailing and forms in use in this library.

The librarian recently spent a full day at the library of the University of Pennsylvania, at the request of its Trustees Committee, making a careful examination of the work of all departments, and conferring with the librarian and members of his staff and with the Trustees Committee at the close of the day. Later Miss Prescott, the supervisor of the department of cataloguing and classification in this Library, spent a day at the library of Philadelphia—with great pleasure and profit. Still later the librarian sent Mr. Frederick Erb, so long supervisor of the loan division of the readers' department of this library, on a tour of investigation which covered the library of Yale University, the Public Library of New Haven, the library of Brown University, the Public Library of Providence, the library of Harvard University, the Public Library of Boston, and the Boston Athenæum. The librarian of the University of Pennsylvania has sent a member of his staff to spend a day at Columbia, and the librarians of Harvard University and the University of Syracuse have done the same. Visits to the Library have also been made, for the purpose of investigation and comparison of plans, *etc.*, and for conference with the librarian, by the architects of the new library for the State University of California, the new library for the University of Chicago, the new Carnegie Library at Columbus, Ohio, and several other minor college or public libraries. Columbia University is so fortunate in both its Library and in its Department of Architecture as to be a sort of Mecca for all who are studying carefully the best conditions of library housing and administration.

#### FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY

*Division of Classical Philology.*—At a meeting held on February 3, 1903, the Division of Classical Philology was formally organized. The officers of the division are a chairman and secretary "to be elected at the last stated meeting of the academic year and to serve for the period of one year, begin-

ning with the date of their election." The stated meetings of the division are to be held during the first week of the months of October, December, February, April and June. As officers of the division, to serve until June, 1903, were elected: Professor Peck, chairman, and Professor Earle, secretary. The division has held since the above date two special meetings and one stated meeting.

*Department of Latin.*—Professor James C. Egbert has been appointed Professor of Latin in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for the year 1903-1904. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the Trustees and will spend the winter in Rome, leaving New York in August after the close of the summer session. This appointment is peculiarly appropriate as Professor Egbert has paid so much attention to epigraphy and palæography, subjects to which students of the School of Rome devote much of their time.

*Department of Comparative Literature.*—Three additional volumes of the Columbia University Studies in Comparative Literature will appear this spring: "Platonism in English poetry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," by John Smith Harrison; "The English heroic play," by Lewis Nathaniel Chase; and "Irish life in Irish fiction," by Horatio Sheafe Krans.

*Department of English.*—Harold S. Symmes, University of California, 1899, Ph.D. (*summa cum laude*), University of Paris, 1903, has been appointed tutor in English. Dr. Symmes is to have special charge of the research work of first-year graduate students. "A study of the Elizabethan lyric," the doctoral dissertation of John Erskine, Proudfit Fellow in Letters, 1900-03, will appear as volume second of the departmental Studies in English.

*Department of Germanic Languages and Literatures.*—The registration of students for the year now closing is 638; last year it was 525. Of this year's registration 529 are undergraduates, 109 graduates. Of the undergraduates 291 are men, 238 women. These figures have not been made to include students of German registered at the last summer session, nor those pursuing extension courses in Teachers College. If

these two classes of students are added, the grand total is 778, as against 638 for last year.

About April 1 Professor W. H. Carpenter was suddenly compelled, by the recurrence of bronchial affection from which he has occasionally suffered in past years, to drop all his university work and devote himself to the recovery of his health. Arrangements were made by his colleagues of the department for the continuation of his more important courses, but his absence was keenly felt. At this writing, it is a pleasure to state, the reports from him are of an encouraging character.

The Deutscher Verein continues to perform admirably the functions for which it was created. Its fortnightly meetings have been uniformly well attended, and several interesting addresses have been given during the past quarter. Among these we mention particularly those of Professor Kuno Francke upon "Das germanische Museum in Cambridge," and that of Mr. W. E. C. Leonard, Fellow in English, upon "Der Kronprinz in Bonn."

The German work of the summer session of 1903 will include two new courses—a longer elementary course, and an advanced course, to be given by Dr. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., on the history of the German language. This last will be of the same general character as Professor W. H. Carpenter's Course 9, and may be counted toward the higher degrees.

During the months of February and March Professor Thomas gave at the Educational Alliance, a course of six lectures on Henrik Ibsen. On March 12 Dr. Remy took part in the Klopstock celebration of the Gesellig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein by reading a paper on "Klopstock als vaterländischer Dichter." On April 29 he read a paper on the Siegfriedsage before the Phi Beta Kappa of the City College.

The coming year will show the following changes in the teaching corps of the department. Professor Bagster-Collins, of Teachers College, who has been absent on leave, will again be on duty. Mr. Braun, tutor in Barnard College, has received leave of absence for a year, and his place will be taken by Mr. Heuser, with the title of lecturer. Miss Annina Periam, Uni-

versity Fellow in 1901-2, and at present studying in Leipzig, has been appointed assistant in Barnard College. Mr. J. L. Kind, at present Carl Schurz Fellow, will be assistant in Teachers College. Mr. Philipp Seiberth, at present an instructor in Harvard, will be assistant in Columbia College.

*Department of Indo-Iranian Languages.*—Professor Jackson started for Persia early in February and arrived at Tiflis in the Trans-Caucasus on March 9. After several months of travel and research in Persia, he will return in time to take up his courses on Shakspeare and Chaucer in the summer session. During his absence Professor Jackson's work is being carried on by Dr. Louis H. Gray, with the exception of a two-hour course in the Old Persian cuneiform inscriptions, which is being given by Dr. Yohannan. The concluding portion of Professor Jackson's treatise on the "Religion of the Avesta" (in the "Grundriss der Iranischen Philologie") is now in the hands of the printers and is expected to appear before the end of the year.

*Department of Romance Languages and Literatures.*—The courses in Romance philology have been completely reorganized. The minor headings, Provençal, Portuguese and Rumanian disappear, and the courses which they covered, as well as all the other courses, whether in French, Spanish or Italian, likely to be taken only by the students of Romance philology, will appear under that heading. There will thus be, in addition to the seminar, no less than thirteen courses in Romance philology. Of these courses four are new: Dr. Nitze's "Rise and development of the Roman d'Aventure" and "Arthurian romance in France"; Mr. FitzGerald's "Oldest monuments of the Spanish language"; and Dr. Holbrook's "Early Italian literature." For the two seminars, that in Romance philology, conducted by Professor Todd, and that in Romance literature conducted by Professor Cohn, the subjects are, respectively, "Contributions to a dictionary of Old-French locutions" and "The life of Voltaire." It is the intention of Professor Cohn to devote the labor of his Seminar for several years to a thorough study of Voltaire.

*Department of Philosophy and Psychology.*—Dr. R. S. Woodworth has been appointed instructor in psychology and will assume the work hitherto carried on by Dr. Farrand, now professor of anthropology. Dr. Woodworth received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University in 1899. He is at present lecturer on physiology in University College, Liverpool. William Pepperill Montague, Ph.D. (Harvard), now instructor in philosophy in the University of California, has been appointed lecturer in philosophy.

Several new courses in philosophy are announced for next year: "Logic and metaphysics," by Professor Woodbridge; "Post-Kantian idealism," by Dr. Sheldon; "The philosophy of realism," "The philosophy of Leibniz," and "Theoretical ethics," by Dr. Montague; and a course on "The fundamental problems of philosophy." This last course will consist of a series of lectures on the basal problems of philosophy by invited lecturers from other universities and by the officers of the department. Professor Adler's course in "Political and social ethics" will be enlarged. For the first half-year there will be a series of lectures by appointed lecturers on the following subjects: "The ethical content of the great religions," "The theory of the relations of Church and State," "The relation of ethics to law," and "The relation of ethics to the physical sciences." The names of the lecturers will be announced later. In the second half-year the lectures will be by Professor Adler. Seminars are announced in Aristotle, political and social ethics, comparative logic, and Schopenhauer.

There has been published recently in the Columbia University Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology, and Education, "Heredity, correlation, and sex differences in school ability," by Professor Thorndike and "The practice curve: A study in the formation of motor habits," by J. H. Bair. A new edition of Professor Thorndike's "Notes on child study" is in press, together with the following: "College admission requirements during the nineteenth century," by Edwin C. Broome, Ph.D., superintendent of schools of Rahway, N. J., "The training of secondary teachers in the United States,"



by G. W. A. Luckey, Ph.D., professor of education in the University of Nebraska, "The perception of number," by J. F. Messenger, instructor in psychology in the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; "A study of memory for connected trains of thought," by E. N. Henderson, Adelphi College, Brooklyn, and "Rhythms, visual, motor and applied," by J. B. Miner, fellow in psychology.

The presidential addresses given by Professor Cattell before the American Society of Naturalists in convocation week and before the New York Academy of Science in December have been printed in *Science*. A Phi Beta Kappa address read at the John Hopkins University and an address before the Philosophical Club of Yale University have been printed in the *Popular Science Monthly*. Professor Cattell contributed an experimental research on the time of perception as a measure of differences in the intensity of sensation to the "Festschrift" in honor of the seventieth birthday of Professor Wilhelm Wundt. As Professor Wundt's first assistant in psychology at Leipzig Professor Cattell was asked to present the volumes.

The Western Philosophical Association held its annual meeting at the University of Iowa, April 10-11. The subject of the presidential address, by Professor Woodbridge, was "The problem of metaphysics."

#### FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Department of History.*—The attendance on courses given by the department during the year 1902-03 passed the high-water mark of 1,000, there being a total registration of 1,105 exclusive of the 26 who take the course on methods of teaching history given in Teachers College. Within the year nineteen candidates have complied with the requirements of the department for the degree of Ph.D., either in whole or in part; and nine have met the full requirements. According to the best statistics ascertainable, this places Columbia definitely in the lead in graduate history work.

During the past year Dr. Garner and Mr. Fleming supplied the place of Dr. Shepherd, who was absent on leave. Dr.



Garner took the entire work of History A at Columbia, and Mr. Fleming the modern European, English and American history which was to have been conducted in part by Dr. Sill. The success of both Dr. Garner and Mr. Fleming was very gratifying to the department. Dr. Botsford's work with the classes in ancient history has proved a noteworthy addition to the efficiency of the department as a whole.

Professor Robinson's absence on leave during the last half of the year left his work to be divided between Miss Davison, who delivered the lecture course on mediæval history at Barnard College, and Dr. Shotwell, who conducted the seminar and the lecture work at Columbia. Professor Robinson is taking his sabbatical year in Japan and the Orient. On his way he delivered a series of six lectures at the University of Wisconsin on the history of culture in the middle ages. He also addressed audiences at Leland Stanford Jr. University and in San Francisco.

At the meetings of the History Club papers were read by Dr. William Garrott Brown of Harvard University, on "The United States at the assassination of Lincoln"; by Professor Edward G. Bourne of Yale University, on "Travel as a source of history"; by Professor John W. Burgess, on "Political science and history," and by Professor Charles W. Andrews of Bryn Mawr College, on "The settlement of the Carolinas." The student members of the club presented reports on their investigation of original authorities, and reviews of current historical literature.

The students and instructors in history have organized a society for the purpose of informal discussion of such questions as may arise in connection with graduate work in the department. It also aims to afford an opportunity of social intercourse, which is in general somewhat lacking in the life of graduate students. Two meetings have been held: the first in March, when it was decided by the students to put the society on a permanent basis, and one in April, which was called especially to bid good-bye to Professor Sloane, who is leaving for his sabbatical year.

One of the graduate students, Miss S. M. Kingsbury, has won the travelling fellowship offered by the Woman's Education Association of Boston. The conditions of competition for this fellowship are the same as those prescribed by the Association of Col-

legiate Alumnae, and it is awarded by the latter. Miss Kingsbury will spend the year in London, Rome and Athens.

*Departments of Public Law and Comparative Jurisprudence.*—The number of students primarily registered in the School of Law who attend courses under the Faculty of Political Science, chiefly in public law and jurisprudence, continues to increase. In 1899-1900, the number was 76; in 1900-01, 127; in 1901-02, 250; in 1902-03, 320.

Upon the foundation provided by the testament of Dorman B. Eaton the Trustees have established an Eaton Professorship of Administrative Law and Municipal Science. They have at the same time abolished the professorship of administrative law heretofore held by Dr. Goodnow, and have made him first occupant of the new chair. Professor Goodnow has undertaken to write a book on municipal government, which is to form one volume of a series entitled "The American State," to be edited by W. W. Willoughby and to be published by the Century Company. Professor J. B. Moore has nearly completed his "International Law Digest" (which is not a revision of Wharton's Digest but a new work), and the first four chapters are already in press. Professor Moore delivered an address on "The application of the principle of arbitration on the American continents" before the Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, April 17.

*Department of Economics and Social Science.*—Professor Seligman delivered an address on "The valuation of franchises" at the national convention upon municipal operation and public franchises, held in New York, February 25-27. His recent book on "The economic interpretation of history" is being translated into Italian and will be published in Italy this summer. Professor Clark debated with Mr. Louis Post the question of the single tax before a large audience at Cooper Union, in March. He will lecture during the summer, at Chicago University and at the University of Wisconsin, on "The theory of economic progress." Professor Seager's "Elements of economics" will be published early in the autumn. Dr. Johnson's monograph on "Rent in modern economic theory" has been published by the American Economic Association.

## FACULTY OF PURE SCIENCE

*Department of Anatomy.*—Dr. Rolfe Floyd retires at the close of the year from the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy. Dr. William Darrach has been appointed by the Trustees to fill the vacancy thus created. In view of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Floyd during his term of office, he has been named as lecturer in anatomy and will continue to deliver the course of lectures on "Variation and heredity" instituted during the present academic year.—The sixteenth annual session of the Association of American Anatomists, held during convocation week in Washington, D. C., was attended by Professor Huntington, president of the association, and Dr. E. A. Spitzka, alumni association fellow in anatomy. Dr. Huntington presented a paper on "The derivation and significance of certain supernumerary muscles of the pectoral region," and Dr. Spitzka one on "The anatomy of the human tusulæ, in its relations to the speech centers, according to race and individuality." Professor Huntington's book on "The anatomy of the peritoneum and abdominal cavity" appeared from the press of Lea Bros. and Co. in January.

Important accessions to the phylogenetic and variational series of the museum of human and comparative anatomy have been obtained during the present session. The new acquisitions comprise an especially valuable group of preparations of the muscular system and genito-urinary tract.

The system of recitations, introduced during the preceding session, in connection with the practical work of the class in the dissecting room, has been extended during the present academic year and has proved of great practical value. Arrangements have been completed, and the necessary appropriation has been made by the Board of Trustees, for permanently installing a large part of the museum material in the dissecting room, as a study collection directly available for comparison and examination in connection with the practical laboratory work.

For the coming session of 1903-04 the department has organized a new laboratory course in mammalian morphology, with the design of serving as an introduction to the course in physiology.

*Department of Astronomy.*—The continued illness of Professor Rees throughout the second term has not interfered with the lec-

ture courses given by the department, for with the assistance of Professor Charles Lane Poor, formerly of the Johns Hopkins University, the work of instruction has been carried on as usual.

There has just been received, from the firm of Carl Bamberg of Germany, a portable universal transit instrument. This instrument is fitted with many new observing accessories, among which is a registering micrometer, the whole giving evidence of the superb mechanical skill of the German instrument makers. This new telescope is to be mounted in one of the small buildings situated near the corner of 120th Street and Broadway, which, as we may remind the readers of the *QUARTERLY*, still constitute the only astronomical observatory of Columbia University.

Two "Contributions from the Observatory of Columbia University" are in the hands of the printer: one by Professor Jacoby, forming a catalogue of stars near the South Pole of the heavens determined from measurements of photographs taken at the Cape of Good Hope; the other by Dr. Mitchell on astrophysical subjects.

*Department of Botany.*—Professor L. M. Underwood has continued his study of the flora of the West Indies and, during the past three months, has confined his attention largely to Cuba and Dominica. He has brought together a large collection of plants, especially rich in species of ferns and hepatics. These exsiccatae will be of unusual interest to the herbarium of the University in as much as they will represent the first extended study of the cryptogamic flora of these islands. They are expected to yield much material new to science and will materially extend our knowledge of the geographical range and relationship of many species. During the summer and fall, Professor Underwood will visit Kew and other botanical centers of Europe for the purpose of comparing his collections with those from adjacent districts.

Dr. C. C. Curtis is investigating the action of pure light and the rays of different wave lengths upon transpiration, and is also determining to what extent heat is a factor in the elimination of water from the plant.

Important additions have been made to the equipment of the department during the past quarter. Among these may be mentioned a series of swinging frames for the display of specimens

of our native trees and shrubs. These frames, about 3 by 4 feet square, are swung from the columns in the large laboratory room. The collection will comprise about 300 species arranged in biological sequence and will illustrate the winter condition of the plant as well as its flower, fruit and leaves. It is also purposed to show, by means of outline maps, the geographical distribution of the more valuable timber trees and the areas in which they reach their best development. In many cases photographs also will be introduced to show the habit of the species. The projecting lantern has been provided with a suitable stage, so that a microscope can be attached and used in the demonstration of microscopic structures. Views of sections of any material, as a leaf, stem, ovary, *etc.*, or of small living plants can be thrown upon the screen under a magnification of 200 to 800 diameters. In this way it has been possible to furnish suitable illustrations of structures and organs of which no charts were procurable.

The work of preparing charts to illustrate the various groups of plants and their ecological features has progressed steadily during the year. Already the bulk of the material for these illustrations has been collected and over sixty charts have been prepared. A number of frames have been placed upon the walls of the physiological laboratory, containing the records obtained by the students upon growth, irritability, nutation and other phenomena of plant life—records to which additions will be made from year to year. The herbarium of the department has been increased by the addition of nearly 1,000 specimens of our local flora. Arrangements have been made for the construction of two cases, one to accommodate the departmental library, the other to hold our increasing morphological collection.

Among the more important additions to the collection of photographs may be mentioned a series of enlargements illustrating forest conditions in the United States and a collection of engravings and photographs of botanical gardens and of prominent botanists of this country and of Europe. Noteworthy are several pictures of Linneus and of his home and laboratory.

Mr. H. D. House has been engaged in preparing a valuable series of microscopic slides for use in the various laboratory courses.

*Department of Chemistry. General Notes.*—Professor Chandler delivered, February 24, an address in the rooms of the University Club, Syracuse, before the local chemical society on "Electro-chemistry."

In response to a request from Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, President Alexander Agassiz of the National Academy of Sciences appointed, on April 22, a committee consisting of Dr. John S. Billings, of New York, President Ira Remsen of the Johns Hopkins University and Professor C. F. Chandler of Columbia, to investigate the condition of the Declaration of Independence and to advise as to the best method of preventing its further deterioration.

On the evening of April 24, the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry held its meeting in the chemical lecture room in Havemeyer Hall for the purpose of extending a welcome to the president of the society, Ivan Levenstein, of Manchester, England, and also to Dr. Friedrich Bayer and Dr. C. Duisberg of Elberfeld. Interesting novelties were shown by Professor Miller, Dr. Laudy and Mr. Tucker.

*Physical Chemistry.*—In order to make the most of the small laboratory space available for this subject and to avoid the overcrowding which has been much felt by the post-graduate students this year, the room which is now used as the office is to be transformed into a laboratory for research work. This room will accommodate the assistant and four advanced students, and will allow the carrying out of investigations in any line of physical chemistry. In case more room is necessary, one other can be placed in the new office. By this plan it will be possible for seven investigations to be carried on at once without too great overcrowding. The undergraduate laboratory has been rearranged so that now ten students can work at once, and consequently it is not necessary to subdivide the classes to the extent found necessary in the past.

On January 7 Professor Morgan gave a public lecture at the Medical School on "Osmotic pressure and ionization," the first of the series given by members of the staff of the School of Chemistry.

*Laboratory of Industrial Chemistry.*—Additions have been made in the installation for electro-chemistry, as this course has



been found very popular. Next year a modified course in this subject is to be given to the electrical engineering students, which will tax the equipment to the utmost. This course will include electric-furnace practice and some experimental work with aqueous solutions, and will supplement the lecture courses of Professors Crocker and Morgan. All the courses have been well attended this year, and special work has been carried on by a number of students.

*Quantitative Analysis and Assaying.*—In the quantitative laboratory the overcrowding, due to the great increase in the number of Applied Science students, has exhausted the facilities for graduate work. There is an immediate need of several separate rooms for graduate work, as it is only by dividing the students between the rooms of the instructors and the organic laboratory that the thesis work is carried on at present. In the assay laboratory an electric pyrometer has been installed, so that accurate measurements of the temperature of the furnaces can now be made. Other new installations are a shaking machine for extraction tests, a cupel machine and a mechanical sifter for ores.

Adjunct Professor E. H. Miller gave a public lecture on "Some analytical applications of ionization" at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, January 14, 1903. He has prepared for the students in mining engineering a special set of laboratory notes which have been type-written and are proving of great assistance in the laboratory work. Dr. H. C. Sherman lectured on "The nutrition investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture," at Teachers College in October, 1902. The work on the metabolism of nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus in the human organism, begun by Dr. Sherman, in coöperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 1900, and conducted chiefly during the summer vacations, was completed last fall and was published in December as a bulletin of the Office of Experiment Stations.

In the summer session, the only change from last year is an enlargement of the course for teachers. This will be a course on theoretical chemistry and will include lectures, demonstrations and laboratory work. It is expected that those who take this course will devote their entire time to it for six weeks, from July 8 to August 19.



*Organic Chemistry.*—Eight different courses in this branch of chemistry are being conducted this year, the total number of students enrolled being seventy. This is by far the largest number ever handled by the department. During the last year at the old site (1896-97) but one course in organic chemistry was given to a total of four students, the department occupying a corner of the qualitative laboratory. Appreciation of the greatly improved laboratory facilities offered in Havemeyer Hall is clearly evident in the rapid increase in the number of students, the gain in six years being nearly 1800 per cent. The geographical distribution of the students is also of interest, there being men this year from as far west as Nebraska and California, while among the special research workers are graduates of the Universities of Heidelberg, Geneva and Turin.

Dr. Chambers has been reappointed a reader in chemistry for the entrance examinations to be conducted by the College Entrance Examination Board next June. During the past winter he presented reviews of the recent work of Emil Fischer upon the amino acids before the New York section of the American Chemical Society, February 6, and before the Society of Physiological Chemists, March 23.

At the joint meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the American Chemical Society, held at Washington during the last convocation week, Professor Bogert read a paper upon "New syntheses in the phenmiazine group"; during November he lectured before the Good Citizens' League of Flushing, N. Y., upon "Some mysteries in a lump of coal"; on January 21 before the College of Physicians and Surgeons upon "Synthetic organic medicaments"; and on February 2 before the section of astronomy, physics and chemistry in the New York Academy of Sciences upon "Some products derived from coal." As a result of the lecture before the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 143 samples of recent important chemical and pharmaceutical products, valued at several hundred dollars, have been added to the chemical museum in Havemeyer Hall; these samples have been generously presented to Professor Bogert by the various prominent importers and manufacturers of drugs in this city.

The demand for competent chemists seems to be steadily increasing, and our fourth-year students are frequently engaged by manufacturers and educational institutions before graduation. At the present writing (April 18) four of the workers in the organic laboratory have already secured good salaried positions.

*The Chemical Society.*—The Columbia University Chemical Society has held during the past academic year several interesting meetings. Addresses were delivered by Captain H. P. Aspinwall, of the Laffin-Rand Powder Company, on "Smokeless powder" (November 20); by Mr. Maximilian Toch, of Toch Brothers Paint Company, on "The different industrial applications of paints" (December 17); by Dr. Francis D. Dodge, of Messrs. Dodge and Olcott, on "Artificial perfumes" (January 15); by Professor George F. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania, assisted by Dr. L. H. Laudy, on "Radio-activity and chemistry" (March 19); and by Mr. M. C. Whitaker, formerly tutor in the Chemical Department and now chemist for the Welsbach Light Company at Gloucester City, N. J., on "Recent progress in incandescent gas lighting" (May 7).

On April 13 the society gave a reception to the members of the graduating class in chemistry of Lehigh University. The Lehigh students, accompanied by Dr. Spanutius, the senior instructor in chemistry at Bethlehem, and by some of the graduates of the University, were escorted over the laboratories and museums of Columbia by the Chemical Society, and were then entertained at supper in University Hall. At the last meeting of the year, to be held at the home of Professor Chandler, June 1, an address will be made by Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, president of the New York Board of Health.

*Department of Geology.*—The officers of the department are making arrangements for the usual two field sessions with the students in the course in mining engineering. One squad will be given a week at Fort Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, where the opportunities are especially good. The class will leave New York Saturday night, May 30, and return for Commencement. The second squad will be taught in Colorado in connection with the Summer School of Mining. The exact locality must be chosen later.

Two courses, both by Professor Grabau, will be offered by the department at the summer session of the University. Mr. Shimer, assistant in palaeontology, has been teaching two days weekly in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, assisting Professor Crosby. Mr. D. W. Johnson, fellow in geology, has been appointed instructor in geology at the Institute for next year. Miss Ida H. Ogilvie, who completed her work for the doctorate in December, has been appointed lecturer in geology in Barnard College for the ensuing year. Mr. Fred. H. Moffit, fellow in geology, passed the months of February and March in field-work near Santiago, Cuba, making observations for his Ph.D. dissertation. His collections have reached New York and will be worked up during the summer and next year. Mr. C. W. Dickson, graduate student on a traveling fellowship from Canada, has completed his Ph.D. dissertation upon the "Geology of the Sudbury (Canada) deposits of nickel and copper ores." The dissertation was read at the Albany meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in February.

Last winter Professor Kemp was elected one of the vice-presidents of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He has also been honored with an election as corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences in Christiania, Norway.

*Department of Mathematics.*—Two new tutorships have been established in the department, in order to provide adequately for the instruction of sections in the prescribed courses. These tutorships have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Edward A. Hook, B.S., of the University of Wisconsin, 1900, and subsequently a graduate student of mathematics at Wisconsin and at Harvard, and of Mr. Clifford Gray, E.E. Columbia University, 1902, and a graduate student at Columbia, 1902-03.

Dr. C. J. Keyser has been promoted to the grade of adjunct professor. Professor Keyser is writing a series of articles dealing with the method of transition to algebra and geometry in secondary schools. His papers will shortly appear in the *Educational Review*.

At a recent meeting of the board of editors of the *Transactions* of the American Mathematical Society, Dr. Edward Kasner was appointed an associate editor.

At the first meeting of the Association of Mathematical Teachers of New England, which was held recently at the Boston Latin School, the principal address was made by Professor Fiske. His theme was the present state of mathematical teaching and he outlined a programme for the work of the society.

*Department of Mineralogy.*—The department has received several gifts of minerals collected by former Columbia students and others. Among these are a small collection made by Mr. Minturn Post, of the class of 1827, presented by his daughter; a number of minerals, most of which were collected near St. Louis, Missouri, by Mr. H. A. Wheeler, class of 1880, and some specimens collected by Professor Henry M. Howe. A very interesting suite of silver, copper, tin and lead minerals from San José, Bolivia, has recently been purchased, and by other purchases some gaps have been filled in the departmental collection. Dr. W. P. Jenney and Mr. B. F. Hill, of the Texas Mineral Survey, sent to Professor Moses some apparently new compounds of mercury which he is now examining—thus far he has found three and possibly four new species.

Three new polarizing microscopes have been presented by Mr. F. A. Schermerhorn.

The wooden crystal models cut by the late Professor A. H. Chester in the early days of the School of Mines, and representing abstract forms, have been supplemented by machine-made models of about the same size, representing series of forms of common minerals, and a new "practice collection" of one thousand unlabelled minerals has been completed.

For lecture purposes there has recently been purchased a number of large crystal models made of colored cardboard and representing both ideal and distorted forms, and for the new crystal collection small (five cm.) wooden models, mounted in correct position, representing the forms and general combinations in each crystal class.

*Department of Physics.*—A new professorship of experimental physics has been established, and the first incumbent of the chair will be Ernest F. Nichols, Sc.D., now professor of physics in Dartmouth College. Professor Nichols is a native of Kansas, and received his collegiate education at the Kansas Agricultural Col-

lege. He subsequently took courses at Cornell University and later studied abroad. He was for a time professor of physics in Colgate University, and for five years past has been professor of physics and director of the Wilder Laboratory in Dartmouth College.

Dr. Albert P. Wills, lately associate in applied mathematics and physics in Bryn Mawr College, has been appointed instructor in mechanics and mathematical physics. Dr. Wills is a graduate of Tufts College, 1894, and studied at Clark University from 1894 to 1897, receiving the degree of Ph.D. in 1897. For two years thereafter he was a student at the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, and then accepted the position at Bryn Mawr College.

Bergen Davis, Ph.D., who is now completing his residence abroad as Tyndall fellow of Columbia University, has been appointed tutor in physics. He is at present carrying on investigations under the direction of Professor Thomson in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, England.

*Department of Zoölogy.*—The Department of Zoölogy will be well represented during the present season at the various marine zoölogical stations. Professor Wilson is continuing his work in experimental embryology at Naples. Here also is working Mr. Charles L. Zeleny, lately a graduate student in zoölogy. At Woods Hole Messrs. Calkins, Crampton, McGregor and Strong will occupy positions on the teaching staff of the Marine Biological Station; research tables will be occupied by Messrs. Osburn, Brues, Rea and Hussakoff; Dr. F. B. Sumner, formerly fellow in zoölogy, will be the director of the Fish Commission Laboratory. At Harpswell, Maine, Mr. Naohidé Yatsu, fellow in zoölogy, will continue his researches upon the fertilization of the egg of the nemertean *Cerebratulus*. Mr. Dublin will visit the Beaufort Laboratory during the month of June, endeavoring to secure further developmental stages of *Renilla*; he will later carry on work at Cold Spring Harbor, as the John D. Jones scholar in biology. Professor Osborn purposes to remain in the neighborhood of New York during the summer, continuing work upon his history of the mammalia. Dr. Dean will also remain in the city and hopes to complete the manuscript of his monograph on "Chimæroid fishes," which the Carnegie Institution has lately

accepted for publication. Dr. Calkins plans to spend a part of the summer in Buffalo, where, as biologist of the State Cancer Hospital, he will study the life history of a microorganism supposed by recent investigators to be the cause of cancer.

During the present semester the seminar in zoölogy held ten meetings and was largely attended. The subject, "Variation and inheritance," was discussed under the following headings: Introduction and historical review of the subject: the points of view of Darwin, Brooks, Galton, Naegeli, Weismann, Eimer and DeVries (Professor Osborn). Inheritance from the internal and physiological point of view: the results of cytologists (Professor Calkins). The history and present status of the question of acquired characters and natural selection (Professor Dean). On variation and heredity from the standpoint of the school of Professor Eimer (Dr. Mayer of the Brooklyn Institute), and from the standpoint of palæontology (Professor Grabau). Variation and environment as conditioned by physical and chemical changes (Messrs. Osburn and Brues). The recapitulation theory of development in relation to the general problem of heredity (Professor Morgan of Bryn Mawr). The general problem from the standpoint of anthropology and psychology (Professor Farland). The statistical study of variation (Professor Boas). Discontinuous variation in plants and animals (Professor MacDougal and Dr. McGregor). Hybridity, Mendel's law, and the latest aspects of heredity (Professor Crampton).

#### FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

*Department of Electrical Engineering.*—The important resistance standards of this department have been sent to Washington to be checked at the National Bureau of Standards. There have been purchased a Weston laboratory standard voltmeter, with a multiplier to read to 750 volts, and a laboratory standard milliammeter with shunts to read up to 500 amperes. Using these as secondary standards all the measuring instruments of the department can be kept in proper condition.

Four interesting and instructive models of modern electrical machinery have been presented to the department by the Crocker-Wheeler Company of Ampere, New Jersey. The Westinghouse



Electric and Manufacturing Company has very kindly loaned to the department a number of electrical measuring instruments for the purpose of conducting tests on electric elevators.

A course of lectures has been given to the fourth-year electrical engineers by Mr. Philip Torchio, engineer of the New York Edison Company.

The members of the American Electro-Chemical Society made a visit, April 18, to the Electrical Engineering Department and were entertained by Professor Crocker and his staff.

In accordance with the policy of the department, numerous engineering investigations and tests have been made for commercial interests. Such work forms an important part of the conduct of the department and gives to the students valuable information.

The requests for engineering graduates from the various large companies and other interests have been numerous. The telephone, electric light and power companies require technical men in large numbers.

*Department of Mechanical Engineering.*—At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees, Instructors Ralph E. Mayer and Ira H. Woolson were promoted to adjunct professorships, and Dr. Charles E. Lucke to the grade of instructor.

The course on graphical statics has been given this year by Mr. Thomas H. Harrington. Mr. A. M. Cregier has conducted the course in naval architecture and marine auxiliaries. Marine engineering courses 31, 41 and 42, given by Professor Cathcart, have been extended; and taken in connection with the courses given by Mr. Cregier they furnish the students with more work of a purely professional nature than has been available in former years.

The department has kept in touch with general practice by commercial testing, shop and installation visits and laboratory research. Most of the research at this time is being directed to determination of the possibilities of new methods of power generation by steam and gas turbines and gas engines.

For the first time since its installation the entire equipment of the mechanical laboratories in the west vault has been used in the courses in experimental mechanical engineering conducted by Dr. Charles E. Lucke. The work this year has been taken by



the third and fourth year classes in both mechanical and electrical courses. It is expected that next year both civil and mining engineers will take this work, so that students of all engineering courses will be receiving instruction in the practical operation and testing of the most important driving and driven machines. The students of the graduating class, twenty-five in number, are now at work on their theses, most of which involve research by special apparatus, the subjects in many cases being sub-problems in the more extensive researches of the officers of the department. Probably the most important are those involving determination of the laws of the free expansion of steam and air, also quantitative measurements of many phenomena as yet known only qualitatively.

In the testing laboratory, both student work and commercial investigations have been actively prosecuted during the last three months. Mr. Woolson continues his laboratory tests upon fire-proofed wood and other fireproof materials. On April 21 and 22, he conducted, in connection with Professor C. L. Norton, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, two very successful public tests in the Borough of the Bronx of reinforced concrete floor constructions. These were fire, load, and water tests, the one of a standard six-foot span, and the other of a fifteen-foot span. The latter was unique in that it was the first large span of that character to receive such a test, so far as is known, in this country. Engineers and representatives of the building departments of all the boroughs of this city, and from Philadelphia, Washington and Boston, were present to witness the tests. Two other similar buildings are now being constructed and will be tested in a few weeks.

Students of the third class made their annual three-day excursion to the Bethlehem Steel Works in Easter Week under the guidance of Mr. C. C. Sleffel, instructor in forging. They report a pleasant and very profitable trip.

*Department of Metallurgy.*—The following apparatus has been added to the equipment of the department: a complete set of foundry materials for the manufacture of castings in iron, steel, brass, bronze, aluminum, *etc.*; a new electric furnace, Howe model; a new gas-fired crucible furnace; a chemical hot plate;

additional apparatus for electrolysis; a resistance box for adapting some of the pyrometers of the department to still higher temperature measurements; and an index reference catalogue to sixty-two of the more important periodicals devoted to metallurgy, covering the twelve years ending with January, 1903. This catalogue is in card form, and was compiled by H. O. Hoffman, professor of metallurgy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and non-resident lecturer in this department.

The classes in metallurgy have visited the copper works of the General Chemical Company, Laurel Hill, N. Y.; the smelting works of the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company and of the N. J. Zinc Co., Newark, N. J., and of the American Smelting and Refining Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., and the works of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J.

#### FACULTY OF MEDICINE

*Department of Diseases of Children.*—Professor Holt has been assigned to a seat in the Medical Faculty.

*Department of Gynæcology.*—After an incumbency of the chair of gynæcology for nineteen years Professor Tuttle has resigned, his resignation to take effect at the end of the present academic year. Professor Cragin will take charge of the didactic and clinical instruction in the department during the session of 1903-04. Drs. Frank S. Mathews, Frank R. Oastler and Howard C. Taylor have been appointed instructors in gynæcology. Dr. William S. Stone has been promoted to be chief of clinic.

*Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*—Beginning with the next academic year this department will be under the direction of Dr. Christian A. Herter, who has been appointed professor, *vice* Professor Peabody, resigned. Dr. Herter thus returns, as a member of the faculty, to the institution in which, after a two years' course in Columbia College, he received his medical education and in 1885 his degree of M.D. During the year 1885-86 he served as an interne in Bellevue Hospital. The two following years, 1886 to 1888, he passed in special studies under Professor Welch at Johns Hopkins University and Professor Forel at Zürich. Since 1888 he has been actively engaged in medical work, chiefly in New York, as a private and hospital

practitioner, as a laboratory investigator, and as a teacher. He has held positions as visiting physician at the City Hospital, consulting physician at the Babies' Hospital, consulting neurologist to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, and consulting pathological chemist to the Craig Colony for epileptics. Since 1898 he has held the professorship of pathological chemistry at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Neurological Society, the American Physiological Society, and the medical societies of the city and state, and is one of the directors and treasurer of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Besides being the author of numerous articles in the scientific journals, he published in 1902 "Lectures in chemical pathology, in its relation to practical medicine."

*Department of Ophthalmology.*—Dr. Arnold Knapp has been appointed lecturer, *vice* Professor Herman Knapp resigned.

*Department of Physiology.*—During the months of February and March Professor Curtis gave a series of eight illustrated lectures on the physiology of the nervous system and the related parts, before large audiences at the Cooper Union. The subjects were as follows: "How we know that the brain is the seat of feeling, thought and will"; "How the nerves work"; "How the muscles work"; "How we see"; "How we hear"; "Taste, smell and touch"; "The involuntary workings of the nervous system"; "How our bodies keep their balance." On March 20 Professor Curtis lectured in the Sheffield lecture course at Yale University on "The discovery of the use of the arteries; or experiment versus subtlety in biology."

Professor Lee has been elected one of the scientific directors of the New York Botanical Garden.

The title of Dr. Burton-Opitz has been changed from assistant demonstrator to instructor. Dr. Opitz has been devoting much time to a careful investigation of the hitherto little known subject of the flow of the blood in the veins. He has measured accurately the pressure exerted by the blood on the venous walls; and has studied the relation of the venous flow to the contraction of skeletal muscles, the nature and velocity of the venous pulse, the question whether a backward flow ever occurs in the veins, and

other problems. As the results have been obtained they have appeared from time to time in the physiological journals. Dr. Opitz will offer in the summer session a course, consisting of lectures and laboratory work, in elementary physiology.

During the past year Dr. Emerson has held one of the fellowships of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He has recently completed in this laboratory a series of successful experimental studies on the function of the capsule of the kidney; and is now investigating the effects of the introduction of oxygen into the veins, and the possible action of oxygen in poisoning by strychnine.

The staff of instructors in the department has been increased by the appointment of Drs. Guy Cochran and Leander H. Shearer as assistant demonstrators of physiology. The former graduated at Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1896 and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1900. Dr. Shearer took his bachelor's degree at Princeton in 1897 and his doctorate in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1901. Both served as internes at Bellevue Hospital subsequent to graduation from the medical school.

*Department of Surgery.*—Professor Weir has resigned as professor of surgery and has been appointed professor of clinical surgery. Dr. Joseph A. Blake has been appointed lecturer and Dr. George E. Brewer clinical lecturer in surgery.

#### FACULTY OF LAW

The retirement of Professor Keener from the Faculty of the Law School, foreshadowed in his appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court last fall, has occasioned important changes in the personnel of the teaching body and in the arrangement of the courses of instruction. It is not too much to say that, as Professor Dwight was the great personality of the Law School during the first thirty years of its existence, so Professor Keener was, in the decade from 1890 to 1900, an equally commanding figure. Coming to Columbia in the critical period of transition from the old order to the new, his strong personality and progressive methods, combined with his remarkable gifts as a teacher, made him the natural master of the situation, and forced him into

the position of the leader of a revolution. How faithfully he played this unsought *rôle*, with what a fine devotion to his ideals and with what a clear vision—how strenuously and uncompromisingly, also—is a part of the history of the school and of the University. The inductive method of teaching law, introduced by him into the school, never had a more confirmed disciple nor a better exponent. That his work has been in the highest degree constructive is evinced by the fact that his retirement has been accomplished without impairing the strength of the institution or checking its steady advance in standards and efficiency.

Announcement has already been made of the fact that, with the next academic year, the School of Law becomes a graduate department of the University; only graduates of approved colleges and persons of equivalent academic training are to be admitted to membership. Coincidentally with this raising of the standard of admission, the curriculum will be enriched and the teaching force increased. New courses in the law of damages and in admiralty law will be offered, and two half-year courses—mortgages and insurance—are to be expanded into full courses running through the year. The course in domestic relations and the law of persons, heretofore given irregularly in the first year, receives a definite status as a part of the regular work of the second-year class. It is also planned to offer, in the near future, courses in mining and patent law, in the law of receivers, and in the history of the common law.

The immediate changes in the Law Faculty are the transfer of Professor Kirchwey to the Kent chair of law, rendered vacant by Professor Keener's resignation; the appointment of Professor James B. Scott, A. M., J. U. D., now dean of the Law School of the University of Illinois, to a professorship; and the promotion of Mr. Stone from the position of lecturer to an adjunct professorship. Two new lecturers also have been appointed, Mr. Francis C. Huntington, A.M., LL.B., and Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, A.B., LL.B., both of New York City.

Professor Scott is a man of about thirty-five years of age and has had a very unusual academic experience for a lawyer and teacher of law. He is a graduate of Harvard College where he took his A.B. in 1890 and his A.M. in 1891. In the latter year he

was appointed to a fellowship and spent three years abroad in legal study at Berlin, Heidelberg and Paris, taking the degree of J.U.D. at Heidelberg in 1894. From 1895 to 1899 he practiced law at Los Angeles, California. In 1896 he established a law school at Los Angeles of which he became dean. He carried this on for three years and his work was of such exceptional quality that he was called to the position he now occupies in the University of Illinois in 1899.

Mr. Huntington is also a graduate of Harvard College (1887) and of the Harvard Law School, taking the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. in 1891. In 1896 and 1897 he was lecturer in New York practice in the Harvard Law School. Since 1891 he has been engaged in the practice of law in New York City.

Mr. Reynolds is a graduate of Leland Stanford University (1896) and took his law course at Columbia, graduating in 1899. Immediately on taking his degree he was called to an instructorship in law at Leland Stanford and in 1900 became assistant professor of law in that institution. During the past two years he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in this city.

Professor Scott will have charge of the first-year course in equity, of the second-year course in quasi-contracts, and of the third-year courses in mortgages and suretyship. To Professor Stone have been assigned two of Professor Keener's most important courses, trusts and third-year equity. He will continue to conduct the work of the first-year class in criminal law, but will resign his course in insurance to Professor Burdick and that on bailments and carriers to Mr. Reynolds. Professor Canfield will take Professor Keener's course in corporations and will relieve Professor Burdick of his course in negotiable instruments, turning over agency to Mr. Reynolds and resigning evidence to Mr. Huntington. Mr. Hayes will give the new course in damages; and Mr. Kaps, who has been acting as Professor Redfield's assistant in pleading and practice, has been promoted to a tutorship and will have sole charge of the moot courts, which are to be made a more important feature of the work of the School.

The lectures by eminent judges and lawyers, which have excited so much interest among students and graduates of the school during the past season, are to be continued next year, probably under the auspices of the Alumni Association.



## THE FINE ARTS

*General.*—In pursuance of suggestions contained in the circular letter issued early in the year to the various departments of the University, urging the creation of divisional organizations to consist of all the officers giving instruction in any group of related subjects, the Division of the Fine Arts was organized in February with Professor Ware of the School of Architecture as chairman and Mr. McWhood of the Department of Music as Secretary. The division includes the officers of instruction of the School of Architecture, of the Departments of Music of Columbia University and Teachers College, of the Department of Fine Arts of Teachers College, and of the Department of Comparative Literature of the University. A committee was appointed to prepare the draught of a divisional announcement or bulletin of information; and another committee to take charge of the organization of the public lectures in the fine arts for the coming year.

The course of public lectures on the fine arts which has been given during the year in the large lecture room of Havemeyer Hall came to a close with two lectures by Professor A. V. Churchill of Teachers College on the afternoons of April 8 and 13, on mural painting. There have been given in all twenty-three lectures, by eleven different officers of the University; and the attendance has been such as to prove conclusively the public demand for such a course. It is hoped that next year it will be possible to arrange for series of six or eight lectures on each of several general topics.

*School of Architecture.*—The subjects of the graduating thesis designs include a public library; a Gothic suburban church; a country school in Elizabethan style; a museum; a country club on the Palisades; a city mansion; a court house; the architectural treatment of South Field, and the architectural treatment of the new property of Barnard College. The closing design of the fourth year was that of a State capitol, in connection with which Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect of the new custom house in New York and of the Minnesota State capitol, gave the class on April 22 a very instructive lecture on the planning and design of buildings



of this kind. The designs in competition for the McKim fellowships in architecture were sent in on April 18 from all the competitors except those in Paris, whose work will arrive later. The subject was a memorial tower to Henry Hudson, in Central Park. The jury will consist of practising architects, graduates of the school, and the award will be made some time in May.

. BARNARD COLLEGE .

*Department of Classical Philology.*—Mr. Burchell having resigned his appointment as tutor in the department, Miss Gertrude M. Hirst, Ph.D. (Columbia), at present assistant, becomes tutor, and Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, A.M. (Wisconsin), at present university fellow in Greek, becomes lecturer in classical philology. A new Latin course in theme writing, to be known as Latin 23, will be offered by Professor Knapp in the academic year 1903-04.

*Department of English.*—Three new courses will be offered next year: English 48, a graduate course in eighteenth century literature, open to qualified Seniors, by Professor Trent; English 22, dealing with English fiction in the nineteenth century, by Professor Brewster; and English 9, an elective course in argumentation for Juniors and Seniors, to be given by Miss Gildersleeve. The last of these will be offered yearly; the others in alternation with existing courses.

*Department of History.*—There will be some rearrangement of the work in history in 1903-04. Dr. Shepherd's return relieves Mr. Fleming of course 4, on American history. Dr. Shepherd will also take over course 31, which will be made a full-year course. By these changes Dr. Shepherd will have sole charge of the American history. Dr. Shotwell takes over the course on modern European history, but will offer it alternately with the course on mediæval history. Dr. Botsford offers Roman history, in place of the Greek history given this year, and will take course 3 in English history as well.

During the second half of the current year, Professor Robinson's lecture course has been taken by Miss Davison. Much regret is felt that she and Mr. Fleming sever their connection with the department and Barnard College next year.

The department has added to its equipment during the past year two series of historical charts and several maps.

*Department of Romance Languages and Literatures.*—Dr. Richard Thayer Holbrook has been appointed tutor for 1903-04 on a Barnard College foundation. He was graduated with the degree of A.B. from Yale University in 1893; studied at the Universities of Paris and Berlin, 1895-96; was tutor in Romance languages at Yale, 1896-1901; became a graduate student at Columbia in 1901 and was appointed assistant in French at Teachers College for the year 1902-03. He received his doctorate from Columbia University, the subject of his dissertation being Dante and the animal kingdom. He will take charge of French I and II. French III will be given next year by Mr. Jordan.

A new Columbia University course in Italian (6), covering the outline history of Italian literature, will be open in 1903-04 to qualified Seniors of Barnard College.

All the instruction in Spanish in 1903-04 will be under the charge of Mr. Loiseaux. There will be, for the first time, a course in elementary Spanish; and a third-year course is offered on the novels of the golden age, especially suited to those students who took Spanish 2a in 1902-03. For the latter course will be substituted in 1904-05 two courses to be given in alternate years, one on Don Quixote and the age of Cervantes, the other on the Spanish classical drama.

#### TEACHERS COLLEGE

*The Speyer School.*—The dedication of the Speyer School occurred on the afternoon of April 23, with addresses by Stephen H. Olin, president of the University Settlement Society; William H. Maxwell, superintendent of the city schools; President Butler and Dean Russell. The donor, James Speyer, also made a brief address on the purpose of the gift. President Butler's address laid emphasis on the value of the school as an experimental station, such as are to be found in other lines of investigation and cannot be furnished by the public schools. Dean Russell spoke of the importance of the school as a community center, as the plant is to be at the disposal of the community at all hours of the day and night. A further purpose of the school is to bridge the gap that occurs between the close of public school work and the time when young men and women settle down to permanent employment.

The theme of Superintendent Maxwell's address was the ethical and moral aspect of the school—an aspect which is too largely ignored in public school work and which is to receive especial attention in the Speyer School.

*Meeting of the Historical Association.*—The Historical Association of the Middle States and Maryland held its first annual meeting at Teachers College, March 14 to 16, with about 150 representatives in attendance from most of the colleges, and many of the more important secondary schools of the States within the association. This association was formed a year ago in connection with the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, for the purpose of studying methods of teaching history. Among the topics discussed were: "The apparatus of the modern text-book"; "Some essentials of a text-book"; "The text-book from the teacher's point of view"; "What may reasonably be expected of the high-school teacher of history," and "The study of local institutions." Professor W. M. Sloane of the University delivered the evening lecture, on "The Louisiana purchase as the turning point of American history." Of the Teachers College staff, Dean Russell, Professor Sachs, Professor Salmon, Dr. Howland and Miss Eliza Butler participated in the meetings. Professor Salmon was elected president for the coming year and Professor Castle secretary and treasurer.

*Extension Work.*—The new Department of University Extension work will be fully organized before the close of the present term under the direction of its new head, Professor Frederick H. Sykes, Ph.D., who comes from the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, after a service of six years. Professor Sykes is a graduate of the University of Toronto, a doctor of philosophy of Johns Hopkins University, and a member of Exeter College, Oxford; he has been associated as lecturer with the University of Toronto, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Chicago. The new department is a University department but is under the direction of the Faculty of Teachers College. Three classes of courses are to be offered: collegiate courses consisting of thirty lectures and conferences; professional courses on educational subjects corresponding to the above courses; and lecture courses of six lecture periods each lasting

an hour and a half, including lectures and conferences. The courses of the first and second group are such as are now being given by various members of the College staff; the lecture courses are to be developed in a great variety of subjects, and it is hoped to secure the support and aid of every department of the University in their development. Only for the full thirty-hour courses is any credit to be given.

*Departmental Notes.*—As one phase of the experimental work in connection with the Speyer School, the Department of Psychology has been making a series of mental examinations and records with the view of giving concrete help to the teachers in their practical treatment of individual pupils. The same department is engaged in a detailed study of the mental traits of a group of children who are practically unresponsive to ordinary school work and are commonly called defective. In the Department of History and Principles of Education, President Butler and Dean Russell offer a new course for the coming year on "Problems of present day education." The Department of Secondary Education, newly organized this year under Professor Sachs, has had a registration of 48 in course 57, about one-half of whom are Barnard and Columbia College seniors and one-half graduate students. The second course (course 116) is limited to graduate students of previous experience in school work, and is devoted to the advanced study of problems in secondary education. The Mathematical Department has been arranging a course of study for trade schools, endeavoring to adapt the course to the immediate needs of the Manhattan Trade School, so that the problems will relate to the trades which the girls will enter. The department has placed a collection of models in the educational museum. Types of material used in the various grades from the kindergarten to the college are displayed, with cards giving directions as to preparation or purchase. Through the kindness of Mr. George A. Plimpton, graduate students taking the practicum this year are enabled to study sixteenth century mathematics from the sources, in his valuable library of early mathematical text-books. The Music Department intends to offer a course in the literature of the piano-forte appropriate for school uses, for the purpose of helping teachers who already have some skill in playing. This

department has given a series of public lectures, recitals and concerts during the past year. One of the lecture recitals was by Mr. Goldmark, on Wagner's *Rheingold*; one on music for childhood with special reference to Indian themes. The Choral Club has given two concerts, the first consisting of madrigals and music of the olden time, with Shakspearean and other glees. Four chamber concerts were also given. The Domestic Art Department gave a short course on hand-loom weaving, which was of considerable public interest. This course is to be expanded into an extension course. [For a full list of new courses see p. 370.]

*General Notes.*—A number of important addresses and entertainments have been included in the series of public events. On Friday, April 17, Booker T. Washington spoke to a very large audience on "Industrial training"; on Monday, April 20, W. W. Stetson, superintendent of education in the State of Maine, spoke on "Phases of the rural school problem in the North." One of the most popular entertainments of the year was the complimentary concert given by the Liederkrantz Society on the evening of April 1. On the afternoon of April 24, an authors' reading was given in the Horace Mann Auditorium, in which Charles Battell Loomis, Edward W. Townsend, George Carey Eggleston, E. C. Stedman, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart and Dr. Henry van Dyke participated.

Members of the faculty have participated by public addresses in a great variety of educational movements and meetings during the quarter. Professor C. R. Richards read a paper on "Some practical problems in manual training" before the committee meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association. Professor S. T. Dutton has given addresses before the New York Association of Sunday School Teachers, the Woman's Ethical Conference, the State Normal School at Hyannis, Massachusetts, and the Highland Schoolmasters Association of Newburgh. Miss C. Geraldine O'Grady presented a paper on "The methods and curriculum of the kindergarten training school" at the meeting of the International Kindergarten Union, held at Pittsburg, April 13. Miss Marie R. Hofer, of the Department of Music, gave a number of recitals on kindergarten and school music at New Orleans during the Easter vacation, and

addressed the Public School Teachers Association at that place. The recent growth of public interest in domestic art work has given rise to a great demand for work of popularization by this department. Mrs. Woolman, the director, has lectured in more than a dozen places during the last quarter, on "The relations of household arts and crafts." Professor A. V. Churchill, Professor Richards and Mr. Louis G. Monte of the Art Department, addressed the Eastern Art Teachers Association at their Baltimore-Washington meeting. Professor Churchill is the president of the association for the current year. Professor David E. Smith has recently been elected a member of the publication committee of the American Mathematical Society; he has also been elected librarian of the society and continues his editorship of its *Bulletin*. Professors Smith, Wood and Dutton will participate in the Boston meeting of the National Educational Association.

A number of changes in the faculty have occurred. The election of Professor Sykes has been mentioned. Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, head of the Department of Domestic Art, has been promoted to a full professorship; Louis Rouillion, E. W. Bagster-Collins, and Dr. Maurice H. Bigelow have been promoted from instructorships to adjunct-professorships. Mr. Henry Carr Pearson, lately principal of the Allegheny (Penna.) Preparatory School, has been appointed to the principalship of the Horace Mann Elementary School, to succeed Miss Julia H. Wohlfarth, resigned. Mr. Rudolph I. Coffee, for two years assistant in the Department of the History and Principles of Education, has been appointed to the superintendency of the Jewish Orphan Asylum on 137th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the largest institution of this kind in the city.

The catalogue for the year, issued in April, shows a total enrolment of 729 resident students. In addition, instruction is being given to 1,777 students in extension classes. The enrolment in the Horace Mann and Speyer Schools is 1,052. From the same publication it appears that there will be about 150 diplomas to be conferred at the coming Commencement. At the April meeting of the faculty, a gift of \$5,000 was announced from Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, for the founding of a scholarship in domestic science.



## SUMMARIES OF UNIVERSITY LEGISLATION

## THE TRUSTEES

*March Meeting.*—It was voted that the 150th anniversary of the foundation of King's College, occurring on October 31, 1904, be celebrated with appropriate academic ceremonies, and that the arrangements for such celebration be referred, with power, to a special committee consisting of three members of this Board, of whom the Chairman shall be one, and of five members of the University Council to be appointed by the President. The Chairman appointed to serve with him on such special committee the President of the University and the Clerk of the Board.

The thanks of the trustees were voted to Messrs. Richard A. Parker, Frank Lyman, Edward D. Self and Daniel J. Leary for gifts for the equipment of the Department of Mining.

The following sums were appropriated for the current expenses of maintenance and operation of this Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, *vis.*: for educational administration and instruction, buildings and grounds, the library, and business administration, \$1,045,448; for interest, \$136,726.80; for taxes and other charges, exclusive of interest, upon the Williamsbridge, Sixteenth Street and Loubat properties, and for annuities, \$91,820; making in all the sum of \$1,273,994.80.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to Russell H. Chittenden, Ph.D., Director of the Department of Physiological Chemistry since July 1, 1898, for his services in or-

ganizing the work of the Department.

It was voted that a Department of Physical Education be organized with Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Professor of Physical Education in Teachers College, as its head.

The title of Professor of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* was changed to Professor of *Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine*, from and after July 1, 1903.

The following appointments were made: Ernest F. Nichols, Sc.D., Professor of Experimental Physics from July 1, 1903, with a seat in the Faculty of Pure Science; George L. Meylan, M.D., Adjunct Professor of Physical Education and Medical Director of the Gymnasium from July 1, 1903, with a seat in the Faculty of the College; D. Stuart Dodge Jessup, M.D., Medical Visitor of the University; and Laura D. Gill, A.M., Adviser to Women Graduate Students.

The following reappointments were made, to take effect July 1, 1903: William P. Trent, A.M., LL.D., Professor of English Literature; Herbert G. Lord, A.M., Professor of Philosophy; Henry Rogers Seager, Ph.D., and Henry L. Moore, Ph.D., Adjunct Professors of Political Economy; and Mortimer Lamson Earle, Ph.D., Professor of Classical Philology in Barnard College.

The following were promoted: Livingston Farrand, Ph.D., now Adjunct Professor of Psychology, to be Professor of Anthropology, with a seat in the Faculties of Philosophy and of Barnard College;



Nelson Glenn McCrea, Ph.D., now Adjunct Professor, to be Professor of Latin; Harlan F. Stone, A.M., LL.B., now Lecturer, to be Adjunct Professor of Law; Gary N. Calkins, Ph.D., now Instructor, to be Adjunct Professor of Zoölogy, with a seat in the Faculty of Pure Science; Charles A. Strong, A.B., now Lecturer, to be Professor of Psychology; Cassius Jackson Keyser, Ph.D., now Instructor, to be Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, with a seat in the Faculties of Columbia College and of Pure Science; Ralph E. Mayer, C.E., now Instructor, to be Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Drawing, with a seat in the Faculty of Applied Science; Ira H. Woolson, E.M., now Instructor, to be Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering, with a seat in the Faculty of Applied Science; Herschel C. Parker, Ph.B., now Instructor, to be Adjunct Professor of Physics, with a seat in the Faculties of Applied Science and of Barnard College; Margaret E. Maltby, Ph.D., now Instructor in Chemistry, to be Adjunct Professor of Physics, with a seat in the Faculty of Barnard College; Herbert M. Richards, S.D., now Instructor, to be Adjunct Professor of Botany, with a seat in the Faculty of Barnard College.

The following resignations were accepted, to take effect June 30, 1903: George L. Peabody, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; William Ledyard Cathcart, Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering; and Watson L. Savage, M.D., Director of the Gymnasium; Dr. Savage continuing in charge of the work in phys-

ical training announced for the Summer Session of 1903.

The appointment, by the President, of Arthur C. Neish, A.M., Tutor in Chemistry, to succeed Carl Ernst, Ph.D., resigned; and the appointment, by the Faculty of Columbia College, of Allen B. Nelson, A.B., Assistant in Physics, to succeed W. W. Comstock, resigned, from March 1, 1903, for the remainder of the academic year, were confirmed.

*April Meeting.*—In view of the facts that the late Dorman B. Eaton left a bequest to the Trustees of Columbia College of \$100,000 for the purpose "of endowing and maintaining a Professorship of Municipal Science and Administration in said College," and that a Professorship of Administrative Law has heretofore been established in the College, devoted to the giving of instruction on the principles of Municipal Science and Administration, it was voted that the professorship now held by Professor Frank J. Goodnow should be abolished from and after June 30, 1903, and that the "Eaton Professorship of Administrative Law and Municipal Science" should be established from and after July 1, 1903, and that Professor Frank J. Goodnow, now Professor of Administrative Law, should be appointed Eaton Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science. It was also voted that the bequest of Mr. Eaton should be designated the "Dorman B. Eaton Fund," and should be held as a permanent investment.

The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to the subscribers to the fund to establish the Margaret Fuller Graduate Scholarship in English

Literature and Letters. Under the terms of the foundation, this scholarship is to be open, during the year 1903-4, to women who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, provided that applicants who have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts after two years of study at Barnard College shall be preferred, and provided, further, that the holder of this scholarship shall pursue at Columbia University graduate studies in English leading to the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. The thanks of the Trustees were also tendered to the daughters of the late Dr. Min-turn Post, A.B. Columbia, 1827, for their gift of their father's collection of minerals; and to Messrs. Willard Parker Butler, Edward L. Dufourcq, Halbert P. Gillette, Eugene Merz, William Y. Westervelt, Irving S. Lydecker, Oscar R. Foster, Percy K. Hudson, Reginald H. Thayer, Frederick T. Rubidge, and Albert P. Baumann, for gifts for the equipment of the Department of Mining.

The budget for 1903-4 was amended by appropriating \$400, chargeable to the income of trust funds, for the Gustav Gottheil Lectureship; and by appropriating an additional sum of \$56.94 for planting trees, *etc.*, on the University grounds.

The resignation of George M. Tuttle, M.D., as Professor of Gynecology was accepted. Edwin B. Cragin, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, was assigned to take charge of the lectures and clinical work in gynecology during the academic year 1903-4.

The following appointments were made on the nomination of the

Medical Faculty: Arnold H. Knapp, M.D., Lecturer in Ophthalmology; James D. Voorhees, M.D., Lecturer in Obstetrics; Edmund L. Dow, M.D., to be Demonstrator of Pathology at Bellevue Hospital; and John S. Thacher, M.D., to be Clinical Lecturer in Medicine at the Presbyterian Hospital. On the nomination of the Faculty of Political Science, George J. Bayles, Ph.D., was appointed Lecturer on Ecclesiology.

*May Meeting.*—The thanks of the Trustees were tendered to a graduate of Columbia College in the Class of 1848 for a gift of \$1,500 to meet the cost of binding the books given to the University by the Government of China; also to Messrs. Robert M. Raymond, E.M., '89, and Percy K. Hudson, E.M., '99, for gifts to the Special Fund for the Department of Mining; also to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic S. Lee for a gift to the Department of Physiology, and to Miss Lucy Newton for the gift of a collection of casts of ancient and modern medallions.

An agreement between the University and Roosevelt Hospital for the endowment of four beds to be known as the "Abraham Jacobi Beds," to take the place of the present agreement relative to the Abraham Jacobi Ward, was submitted and approved.

The sum of \$8,000 was appropriated for the improvement and development of the property at Litchfield, Connecticut; also \$138.40 for the Department of Physiology for the purpose of meeting obligations properly incurred against the appropriation for 1901-2, but which were not paid through the Bureau

of Supplies. The budget for the year 1903-4 was amended as to the provisions for the Law School, and as to the Departments of Gynecology, Economics and Social Science, Chemistry, Latin, Greek, Surgery and Physiology. Dean Kirchwey was transferred from the Nash Professorship of Law to the Kent Professorship of Law. Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Professor of the Diseases of Children, was assigned to a seat in the Medical Faculty upon the recommendation of the Faculty; and Christian A. Herter, M.D., was appointed Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Robert F. Weir, M.D., tendered his resignation as Professor of Surgery, and the same was accepted. Dr. Weir was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery from July 1, 1903. James B. Scott, J.U.D., was appointed Professor of Law.

A large number of reappointments to the grades of instructor, tutor, assistant, and lecturer, and the following promotions and first appointments were confirmed. In *Analytical Chemistry*, Charles H. Ellard, Tutor; Hal T. Beans, Tutor; Frederick V. D. Cruser, Assistant. In *Electrical Engineering*, Thomas O'Connor Sloane, Jr., Assistant. In *English*, Harold S. Symmes, Tutor. In *Geology*, Hervey W. Shimer, Assistant in Palæontology; Alexis A. Julien, Curator. In *German*, Philipp Seiberth, Assistant. In *Greek*, Bert Hodge Hill, Tutor. In *History*, James T. Shotwell, Instructor. In *Mathematics*, Clifford Gray, Tutor; Edward A. Hook, Tutor. In *Mechanical Engineering*, Charles E. Lucke, Instructor. In *Mechanics*, Albert P. Wills, Instruc-

tor. In *Metallurgy*, Myrick N. Bolles, Tutor; John F. Thompson, Assistant. In *Oriental Languages*, William Popper, Gustav Gottheil Lecturer in Semitic Languages. In *Philosophy*, Wm. Pepperrell Montague, Lecturer; Wilmon H. Sheldon, Tutor; Percy Hughes, Assistant. In *Psychology*, Robert S. Woodworth, Instructor. In *Physics*, Charles C. Trowbridge, Instructor; Frank L. Tufts, Instructor; Bergen Davis, Tutor; William S. Day, Lecturer; Charles Forbes, Curator. In *Romance Languages*, Daniel Jordan, Instructor. Under the FACULTY OF LAW: John D. Kaps, Tutor; Jackson E. Reynolds, Lecturer; Francis C. Huntington, Lecturer.—Under the FACULTY OF MEDICINE: In *Anatomy*, William Darrach, Assistant Demonstrator. In *Gynecology*, Frank S. Mathews, Instructor; Frank R. Oastler, Instructor; Howard C. Taylor, Instructor; Edward L'H. McGinnis, Assistant. In *Obstetrics*, James D. Voorhees, Lecturer. In *Physiology*, Russell Burton-Opitz, Instructor. In *Surgery*, Joseph A. Blake, Lecturer; George E. Brewer, Clinical Lecturer. In *Ophthalmology*, Ward A. Holden, Instructor and Chief of Clinic; Henry H. Tyson, Instructor.—In BARNARD COLLEGE: In *Botany*, Alice A. Knox, Assistant. In *Chemistry*, Marie Reimer, Lecturer; Martin A. Rosanoff, Assistant. In *Geology*, Ida H. Ogilvie, Lecturer. In *German*, Annina Perriam, Assistant. In *Greek*, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Lecturer. In *Latin*, Gertrude M. Hirst, Tutor. In *Physics*, Julia Nelson Colles, Tutor. In *Romance Languages*, Richard Thayer Holbrook,

Tutor. In *Zoölogy*, Pauline Hamilton Dederer, Assistant.

#### THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL

*February Meeting.*—Amendments to the calendar for 1903-04, regarding days of registration, were adopted. It was resolved, also, that Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday be considered academic days upon which exercises are not suspended; and that the Easter recess, as proposed, be adopted for all Schools and Departments of the University at Morningside Heights.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report on the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Corporation presented the following report:

The Committee are of opinion that the 150th anniversary of the foundation of King's College, occurring on October 31, 1904, should be suitably commemorated. In their judgment, the celebration should be strictly academic in character, and should not undertake to reproduce here the features of a social and inter-university character which so successfully marked recent similar celebrations at Princeton and Yale universities.

The Committee also submitted a tentative plan. The report of the Committee was accepted; and the plan submitted was approved in its general features.

The Special Committee appointed to draft regulations for the award of the International Fellowships for Study in France presented the following report, which, on motion, was adopted:

The Fellowships shall be officially described as the Columbia University International Fellowships for Study in France. They shall be awarded in the same manner as are the other University Fellowships.

In addition to the certificates and testimonials required of all candidates for University Fellowships, applicants for the International Fellowships must submit with their applications satisfactory evidence of their proficiency in the French language; and, other things being equal, preference shall be given to those candidates whose knowledge of French is such as to enable them thoroughly to understand the lectures delivered in the French Universities.

Any graduate of a college or scientific school may become a candidate for an International Fellowship.

All appointments shall be made for one year. Reappointments shall be considered for reasons of weight alone.

The holder of an International Fellowship may select such a course of study as he shall prefer, and may also choose the place of his residence while in France, provided, however, that when not pursuing original investigations in other parts of the country, his place of residence shall be in some city which is the seat of a university.

The holder of an International Fellowship shall report in writing from time to time, concerning the work upon which he is engaged, to the head of the department in which his especial subject lies, and, when required, to the President of the University.

The Special Committee appointed to consider and report upon the value to be assigned to Summer Session and Extension Courses, recommended the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

That Summer Session courses given by instructors of Columbia University may be counted toward the requirements of residence for the degree of Master of Arts, provided that every course so counted shall be:

(a) equivalent to a corresponding course in the Faculty of Political

Science, Faculty of Philosophy, or Faculty of Pure Science;

(b) given not less than two hours a day during a session—it being understood that the two hours here required may be made up in two one-hour courses which are closely allied and given as one course;

(c) approved in advance of its announcement by the University Council;

and provided, further, that a student may take not more than one such course during a session, and that the final examinations in all subjects for the degree shall be held only on the fulfillment of all requirements of residence.

That the total number of points allowed to be counted toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, for work in a single Summer Session, shall not exceed three.

That Extension Courses, to be recognized by the University, must be given by University teachers; must be integral parts of courses given in the University; and must be under the administrative supervision of the University.

That for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science there be required a residence at Columbia University of not less than one academic year, during which not less than twelve points of credit toward the degree shall be attained.

It was resolved that candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy who, under paragraph 10 of the Regulations for the University Degrees, have received the degree of Master of Arts, shall be credited with one year's residence toward the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The resignation as representative to the Council from the Faculty of Pure Science of Professor E. B. Wilson, and the election in his stead of Professor J. F. Kemp for the remainder of the unexpired term of

three years from July 1, 1901, was reported.

*April Meeting.*—Rules were adopted fixing the scholarship requirements for participation in inter-collegiate athletics. [See p. 373.]

The following were appointed University Fellows for 1903-4: Leon Oliver Beatty, of New York City, in Chemistry; Frederick Columbus Blake, of Leadville, Colorado, in Physics; Mario Emilio Cosenza, of New York City, in Latin; William Harper Davis, of New York City, in Psychology; Allen Barber Eaton, of Beloit, Wisconsin, in Sociology; Harry M. Gage, of Huron, South Dakota, in Philosophy; Harold Clarke Goddard, of Worcester, Massachusetts, in English; William Frederic Hauthart, of Baldwin, Missouri, in German; Paul Leland Haworth, of Marquette, Michigan, in American History; William Titus Horne, of University Place, Nebraska, in Botany; Stephen Herbert Langdon, of New York City, in Semitics; Ralph Barlow Page, of Toronto Junction, Ontario, Canada, in European History; J. Homer Reed, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in American History; Bert Russell, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in Physiological Chemistry; Charles Emil Stangeland, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in Economics; Ira A. Williams, of Ames, Iowa, in Geology; David Laforest Wing, of Boston, Massachusetts, in Statistics; and Naohidé Yatsu, of Japan, in Zoology.

The following were appointed alternates: Manley Benson Baker, of Stratford, Ontario, in Geology; Frederic Anson Cummings, of Spartanburg, South Carolina, in

English; Walter Fenno Dearborn, of Middletown, Connecticut, in Psychology; Robert Dale Elliott, of Lincoln, Nebraska, in Greek; Harry Theodore Johnson, of Dakota City, Nebraska, in Political Economy; Joseph Grégoire de Roulhac Hamilton, of Hillsboro, North Carolina, in American History; and Lorande Loss Woodruff, of New York City, in Zoology.

Honorary Fellowships were conferred upon Michael Marks Davis, of New York City, in Sociology, and William Kenneth Boyd, of New York City, in European History. Stanley Kidder Wilson, of New York City, was appointed to the Proudfit Fellowship in Letters; Walter Whipple Arnold, of Rochester, New York, to the Drisler Fellowship in Classical Philology; and Preserved Smith, of Amherst, Massachusetts, to the Schiff Fellowship in Political Science. Upon the recommendation of the Faculty of Teachers College, Anthony Henry Suzallo, of San Francisco, California, was appointed Fellow in Education; and James Edwin Addicott, of San José, California, Fellow in Manual Training. The Faculty of Teachers College was authorized to fill the vacant Fellowship in Education.

Upon nomination of the Faculty of Pure Science, Lewis I. Dublin, of New York City, was appointed John D. Jones Scholar.

The President was authorized to appoint, on behalf of the Council, such candidate for the Barnard Fellowship as may be nominated jointly by the Faculties of Columbia College, Applied Science, and Pure Science.

The President was authorized to fix the day for opening the final examinations at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1904, upon the understanding that the opening shall not be earlier than May 7.

#### FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

*February Meeting.*—It was voted that, so far as possible, the number of class-room exercises be so limited each day as not to extend beyond 12:30, and that exercises may be assigned to the morning of Saturday.

It was also voted that class-work in the Gymnasium be assigned to afternoon instead of morning hours.

*March Meeting.*—Thermodynamics (Mechanics 4) was transferred from the fourth to the third year for all engineering courses. A number of other changes in hours and courses were made in the curricula of Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

Hereafter a student once admitted by the Committee on Admissions shall pass from the jurisdiction of the Committee, and be subject only to the Dean.

*April Meeting.*—A finished design for the Illig medal was approved; it was voted, however, that no award of this medal be made for the current year.

#### FACULTY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

*March Meeting.*—On report of the Committee appointed at the February meeting to formulate a plan for the administration of the Julius Beer Lecture Fund, it was voted that the income of the Fund be allowed to accumulate and that no appointment be made for 1903-04.



The recommendation of the Committee was adopted and the Committee was continued, to draft and present regulations governing the lectureship.

*April Meeting.*—It was voted that, in accordance with Section 8, Chapter 3, of the University Statutes, Drs. Botsford, Johnson, Shepherd and Shotwell be invited to attend the meetings of the Faculty.

*May Meeting.*—In order to avoid separate examinations of candidates for the degree of Ph.D. having some of their subjects under other Faculties, it was voted that the examination of any candidate having only a minor subject under the Faculty of Political Science shall be held at the time of his examination upon his major subject, and that the representative of the Faculty of Political Science appointed by the Dean shall have power to declare, at the time of such examination, whether the candidate is proficient in such minor subject; and that when a candidate having his major subject under the Faculty of Political Science and a minor subject under another Faculty is to be examined, the Dean of the Faculty of Political Science shall notify the

Dean of the other Faculty concerned and shall request that a representative of such Faculty be sent to examine the candidate in such minor subject.

#### TEACHERS COLLEGE FACULTY

*March Meeting.*—The following courses, to be given for the first time in 1903-1904, were established: Practicum in Physical Education, by Professor Wood; Educational Problems, by President Butler, Dean Russell, and visiting lecturers; Religious Education, by Dr. Hodge; Applied Design, by Miss Hyde; Constructive Design, by Miss Rogers; Reading course in Educational German, by Professor Bagster-Collins; Teachers' reading course in Xenophon and Homer, by Professor Lodge; Teachers' reading course in Cæsar, Cicero, and Vergil, by Professor Lodge; Physical Nature Study as related to country life and agriculture, by Professor Woodhull; and Physical Nature Study as related to life in cities, by Professor Woodhull.

*April Meeting.*—The gift by Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes of \$5,000 for a special scholarship in Domestic Science was announced.

#### STUDENT LIFE

The completion of the college year has brought to a close an unusually successful season for nearly every branch of undergraduate activity.

On April 3 the **Columbia Cornell debate** was held in Carnegie Lyceum and resulted in a victory for the Columbia team. The question was "Resolved, that a method

of electing United States senators by popular vote would be preferable to the present system of election." Columbia defended the negative side of the question and was represented by J. A. Burnquist, A. G. Hays, and A. L. Strasser, with H. W. Pitkin as alternate. Professor John Bassett Moore presided at the debate. The decision was given by



a committee of judges composed of Gen. F. V. Greene, Professor G. B. Adams, and Mr. Francis B. Thurber.

On April 4 a meeting of delegates from the debating bodies of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania was held in Earl Hall and a preliminary agreement for a triangular debating league, including these three universities, was drawn up. Final and definite particulars in regard to the league are pending conclusion and the agreement will go into effect during the academic year of 1904-5. The Debating Union has concluded its agreement with the University of Michigan for two debates, one in Ann Arbor in December, 1903, and one in New York in March, 1905.

On April 24 the **Sophomore-Freshman debate** was held in Earl Hall and won by the Sophomore team, and on May 1 the intersociety debate between Philolexian and Barnard resulted in a victory for Barnard.

Students interested in the **literary life** of the university have recently organized a society whose object is to be the production and criticism of literature. The members will contribute stories, poems and essays to be read before the society, and the works of well-known authors will be studied and criticised. It is thought that the organization will be a great stimulus to literary endeavor among undergraduates. The following are the officers: President, R. C. Gaige, 1903; vice-president, W. F. J. Piel, 1905; secretary, G. A. K. Sutton, 1903; treasurer, O. R. Houston, 1904. At the last meeting Profes-

sor Woodberry gave an informal talk on the ideals of the organization.

**King's Crown**, under its new organization as the leading society among the undergraduates, has had a very successful season. The most important thing attempted by the Crown this year was the presentation and management of the Varsity Show. "The Mischief Maker," a comic opera by Edgar Allen Wolff, 1901, Arthur G. Hays, 1902, and Clarence J. Penney, 1901, was produced in a very creditable manner at the Carnegie Lyceum during the week of March 23. An out-of-town performance was given at Montclair. The show was one of the best ever given at Columbia, and under the management of Roi Cooper Megrue it was a financial as well as a social success. The profits amounted to about \$900.00. The Crown has also taken steps for giving awards to students who take part in activities other than athletics. Insignia in the form of watch-fobs bearing the old King's Crown seal have been prepared, and a committee has been appointed to govern their award. Awards may be made to members of intercollegiate chess and debating teams, to editors-in-chief of the four undergraduate publications, and to others at the discretion of the committee. All awards have to be ratified at a meeting of the Crown.

The **Société Française** presented a very successful play in the theater of Barnard College on the evening of April 22. A one-act comedy, "L'Anglais tel qu' on le parle," by Tristan Bernard, was given with the following cast:

Eugene.....H. J. Langlés  
Hogson.....J. McKeon  
Inspector de Police

J. H. Marsching  
Julien Cicaudel...V. de Beaumont  
Garçon.....H. Banning  
Agent de Police.....W. A. Tice  
Betty Hogson.....G. Burns  
La Caissière.....O. R. Houston

A farce, in which the two parts were taken by J. H. Marsching and O. R. Houston, was also part of the program. The glee and mandolin clubs assisted in the entertainment.

The **Deutscher Verein** has continued its record of prosperity. The meetings are always informal and full of good fellowship, and afford one of the few occasions where members of the faculty and students work together in a social way.

The year past has in general been a good one for the undergraduate publications. *Spectator* has succeeded in its attempt to furnish a students' daily newspaper, and the change from the semi-weekly form has been amply justified. On May 11 a special issue appeared in token of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the paper. The first editor-in-chief was Frederick W. Holls, '78. The *Literary Monthly*, while it has been in many ways a radical departure from old tradition, has been eminently successful. The literary character of the monthly is very creditable, and the editorials discuss problems of live interest in college affairs. *Jester* has recently completed its second year and is becoming a very excellent type of the college comic journal. *Morningside* in its latest numbers has presented a very admirable quality of light literature and is keeping well in accord with

its best traditions. The cover designs are attractive, the latest one being in two colors.

It has been announced that Dr. J. C. McCracken, who has acted as secretary of **Earl Hall** for the two years past, will not return to the university next year. Howard Richards, a graduate of Yale, and a member of the class of 1903 in the School of Applied Science, will succeed Dr. McCracken. Marcellus Hartley Dodge, 1903, has been chosen to serve as president of the Christian Association for another year.

The classes have been carrying out most of the traditional activities, although the seniors have neglected the custom of singing on the library steps. The college seniors held their last class dinner before graduation at the *Arena* on the evening of April 2. The annual Senior Science Ball was held in the gymnasium on May 1, and proved a very successful college affair. The members of the class who had charge of the dance were: Le-Clanché Moën, chairman; William Sage Baldwin, Alonzo Brackett Bradley, Frederick Baylis Clark, Roger Trowbridge Pelton, and John Fairfield Thompson. The Sophomores have chosen the board of editors for the 1905 *Columbian*. R. H. Bradley is editor-in-chief and N. W. Van Nostrand business manager.

D. C. B.

At a special meeting of the **English Graduate Club** on May 11, the following memorial to Professor Price was adopted:

*Whereas:* It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our master and

friend, Thomas Randolph Price; and

*Whereas:* We, the members of the English Graduate Club, bear with keen sorrow the loss of one who was to us a high and consistent example of Christian living, and a perfect type of scholarly ideals; whose relations with all men were made beautiful by the finest grace of chivalry—whose profound learning was devoted alike to the loftiest search for truth, and to the service of those who seek it most humbly; therefore be it

*Resolved:* That we here record our grief at his loss, and our deep sympathy with his family; and that

we express above all our gratitude to that Providence which makes known to us, in such men, the charm of goodness, and the inspiration of truth, and which showed us near at hand in him, the spirit of those who are the lights of the world in their generation. And be it further

*Resolved:* That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Price, with the sincere sympathy and good wishes of the society, and that these resolutions be published in the university paper.

John Erskine,  
O. B. Capen.

#### ATHLETICS

An event of considerable importance to our athletic interests has been the recent appointment by President Butler of a **University Committee on Athletics** to decide all cases concerning the eligibility of students to take part in the various intercollegiate sports. A committee made up of members of the faculty is retained to decide the students' standing as regards scholarship, and physical fitness will be determined by the medical director of the gymnasium. All other questions fall within the province of the new committee, which is made up of three alumni and two undergraduates, as follows: Francis S. Bangs, '78, chairman; Robert C. Cornell, '74; Reginald H. Sayre, '81; Edward B. Bruce, 1904 L.; and Donald C. Brace, 1904. The committee has formulated the following rules which are to govern eligibility, and it is thought that the new plan of control will greatly facilitate the governance of our athletic relations.

*Rule 1.* No one shall be allowed to represent the University in a public contest, either individually or as a member of a team or crew, unless he can satisfy the Committee that he is, and intends to be throughout the academic year, a *bona fide* member of the University, taking a full year's work.

*Rule 2.* No student shall be allowed to represent the University in a public athletic contest, either individually or as a member of a team or crew who, either before or since entering the University, shall have engaged for money in any athletic competition, whether for a stake, or a money prize, or a share of entrance fees or admission money; or who shall have taught or engaged in athletic exercise or sport as a means of livelihood; or who at any time shall have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect, with the single exception that he may have received from his college organization, or from a permanent amateur association of which he was at the time a member, the amount by which the expenses necessarily incurred by him in representing his organization in athletic contests exceeded his ordinary expenses.

(a) The disqualification worked by this rule shall be held to include those students who receive or have received any emolument, direct or indirect, by reason of their connection with so-called "Summer Teams" or "Nines," or with such athletic clubs as are not classed by the University Committee as purely amateur associations.

(b) This rule shall be so construed as to disqualify a student who receives from any source whatever a pecuniary gain or emolument or position of profit, direct or indirect, in order to induce or enable him to participate in athletics.

*Rule 3.* No student shall be eligible to represent the University, either individually or as a member of a team or crew, unless he shall pay as his proper share of the training-table expenses of the team or crew of which he is a member, an amount equal to that which his board would have cost him had he not been at such training-table, and no student shall be eligible in case he owes money for his share of the training-table expenses of a previous team or crew.

*Rule 4.* A Freshman to be eligible must be a member of the Freshman Class of Columbia College or of the first-year class in the Schools of Applied Science or Architecture; he must be in his first year of residence, must have been in regular attendance with his class, and must not have attended another college or university in courses equivalent to any at Columbia. If a special student, he must be pursuing a course or courses requiring not less than 15 hours of work per week, of which 12 hours must be in subjects open to Freshman or first-year students.

*Rule 5.* No student shall represent Columbia in intercollegiate athletics for a longer period than four years in any one branch of sport, or more than four years diminished by the number of years during which he has represented another college or university in such branch of sport. In applying this rule to a student coming from another institution to Columbia

only those years are to be counted which are regarded as the equivalent of college years in Columbia.

*Rule 6.* A student who has ever represented another college or university in an intercollegiate contest, shall not represent Columbia in the same branch of sport until he has resided one college year at the University.

*Note*—In the foregoing rules the term "college" includes:

(a) All institutions authorized to confer a bachelor's degree which admits to the Sophomore Class of the larger universities.

(b) All scientific and professional schools authorized to confer an equivalent degree.

(c) The Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

*Rule 7.* A candidate for a team or crew on beginning training must fill out and file in the office of the Director of the Gymnasium, a registration blank in the form attached to these rules, countersigned by the Manager; but no Manager shall countersign the blank unless the candidate has shown a pass card from the Director's office testifying that the University rules regarding physical examination have been complied with.

*Rule 8.* No student shall take part in any athletic contest until he has been declared eligible by the University Committee on Athletics. An eligible list will be posted throughout the year on the Gymnasium Bulletin.

*Rule 9.* The schedule of each team or crew shall be filed in the office of the Director of the Gymnasium by the Manager, who shall also, not less than one week prior to a contest, file a list of the members of his proposed team or crew, including substitutes; and after such contest shall file a list of the contestants therein representing Columbia.

*Rule 10.* The Committee may prohibit any student from participating in athletics.

The following Scholarship Requirements for participation in

tercollegiate athletics were adopted by the University Council April 21, 1903:

1. No student, regular or special, who fails to perform the work of the courses taken by him to the satisfaction of the Dean of the Faculty under which he is registered, shall be eligible for any athletic team; and any student, otherwise eligible, who falls below the standard of satisfactory work set by the Dean of the Faculty under which he is registered, shall thereby forfeit his eligibility.

2. If a special student, he must take courses amounting to not less than fifteen hours per week. He must have been in the University at least one academic year, must have taken and completed courses amounting to at least fifteen hours per week during the preceding year, and must have passed examinations in subjects aggregating at least twelve hours in those courses when such were given. In the absence of required examinations he must file with the Registrar a certificate from the officer in charge of his course that he has satisfactorily fulfilled its requirements.

3. If a regular student, he must have passed satisfactory examinations in at least 80 per cent. of the work for which he was registered during the preceding year or half-year.

4. No student whose aggregate deficiencies at any time amount to more than 20 per cent. of a full year's work in the courses in which he is registered shall be eligible for any athletic team.

5. No student who has been dropped from his class or from any school or department of the University, by reason of deficiency in his studies, shall be eligible for any athletic team; nor shall any change in registration, such as from special to regular or vice versa, make an otherwise ineligible student eligible. Such student must complete an academic year's work and pass satisfactory examinations therein before he shall be deemed

to be in good standing, unless he shall, in the meantime, have been permitted by the proper authorities to regain his class.

6. No student who, by reason of probation or of deficiency in his studies, is debarred from playing on a University team shall become eligible by a change in his registration until he has passed one full academic year in the University under such new registration.

The work of the 1903 **Crews** has been progressing in an encouraging way and Coach Hanlan is well pleased with the showing made by the oarsmen thus far. The new boat-house on the Harlem river, which was purchased by subscription among the graduates and students, has been placed in position at the junction of Dyckman street and the Speedway, near 195th street. The Poughkeepsie regatta comes on June 26 this year. The Yale-Columbia Freshman race, which was rowed on Lake Whitney on May 16, was won by the Yale crew by half a length.

In the **Tennis**, meet with New York University, held on the grounds of the Columbia Tennis Club, May 16, the Columbia representatives made a clean score, winning all six matches. On the same day the **Golf Team** won its first team match of the season, beating the St. Andrew's team at the latter's links near Chauncey, Westchester county, by 11 holes to 10.

The **Baseball Team** has been playing a strong game throughout the season, and the sport has aroused more interest than for several years. Manager Hendrickson provided an excellent schedule, with a number of prominent contests on the home grounds. The team suffered defeat by Yale at

New Haven on April 22, but has retrieved itself by later victories, especially the one over Cornell on May 15. The scores of the games played thus far are as follows:

Columbia	24—St. Francis Xavier	3
"	14—Brooklyn Poly-technic	1
"	6—Murray Hill (professional)	1
"	2—Fordham	8
"	3—Ilion (New York State League)	1
"	12—Williams	3
"	4—Ilion (New York State League)	3
"	3—Yale	13
"	7—Lehigh	4
"	18—Dickinson	4
"	2—Syracuse	4
"	28—Union	7
"	1—Pennsylvania	2
"	13—Englewood Field Club	6
"	11—West Point	6
"	2—Cornell	0

The **Lacrosse Team** has been playing in excellent form all the season, and shows greater strength than for a number of years. At the opening of the schedule the team was defeated by the champion team of the Crescent A. C. by a small score. The first game of the inter-university series played on South Field against Pennsylvania on May 2 resulted in a victory by the score of 3 to 2, and the second game of the series, also played on South Field, against Cornell, was won by Columbia by the score of 5 to 1.

The **Track Team** held the annual university championship games

on South Field on April 29. Although there are few veterans on the team this year, the new men showed up remarkably well and three university records were broken, in the half-mile, two-mile and shot-put. The first dual track meet of the season was held with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia on May 8, and resulted in a victory for Pennsylvania by the close score of 64 to 49. The dual meet held with Princeton on South Field, May 16, was won by Columbia by a score of 58½ to 45½.

The **Gym Team** won the inter-collegiate championship in the contests held at New York University on March 27, with Yale in second place. Columbia scored 25 points to Yale's 13. This makes the record even between the two universities, each having won twice.

In the intercollegiate **Fencing** championships held late in March, Columbia won second place, with West Point first. The work of the fencers was excellent, and F. B. Clark tied Breckenridge, of West Point, for the individual championship, each winning thirteen out of fifteen bouts.

The **Water Polo** and **Swimming Teams** have completed a victorious season. At the sportsman's show at Cleveland early in April, the water polo team again won the intercollegiate championship. On April 24 a carnival was held in the gymnasium in conjunction with the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia winning both the relay race and the water polo contest.

D. C. B.



## THE ALUMNI

**Class of 1878, College**

The Class of '78 held its twenty-fifth anniversary dinner at the University Club on April 18. '78 has lost heavily by deaths since graduating, but nearly two thirds of the class came together, namely: Bangs, E. M. Bliven, W. W. Bliven, H. L. Bogert, Booth, Brouwer, Curtis, Gregory, Hoffman, Holls, Hopkins, Hurlburt, Kent, Kenyon, Pryor, Rhineland, Russell, Spalding and Williams.

Bogert had composed a Latin menu and endeavored to make the class pass an examination on it, but the preparations had been too short. Williams spoke feelingly of the deceased men of the class who had left a strong impression on their friends, naming especially Low, Cushman and Cheesman, of whom Cushman was for some years instructor in the University. Informal and unconventional addresses were made by the other members of the class and a fitting class song, composed for the anniversary by Spalding, was sung by E. M. Bliven and an unselected chorus. Before adjourning, the class exercised its privilege of naming a Grand Marshal for the ensuing Commencement, and elected William H. Russell to that office.

**Class of 1888, College**

The usual reunion was held on the afternoon of Commencement Day in Room 305, College Hall, and the Nineteenth Annual Dinner took place at Browne's Chop House on the evening of January 15, 1903.

The efforts of the Dinner Committee were rewarded by a large attendance, and among those present were Louis Ogden and Milton Oppenheimer, whom many of the class had not seen since Freshman year. During the evening it was voted to raise a Class Memorial Fund "to be given to the Trustees for such purpose as the class may determine when the sum of \$2,000 has been collected." The raising of this fund has been entrusted to a special committee consisting of Ewing, Goeller, Powell, Sloan, Sutphen, Woodward, and Young.—Baldwin was married in June, 1902, and spent the summer in California, having charge of some of the work in the Summer School at Berkeley.—Aitken was married in February, 1903, and among other recruits to the ranks of the married men are Merriam, Putnam, and Ogden.—The children of the class continue to increase in numbers. Baldwin had a son born on March 30, Robinson has a son also, and Putnam has two, while Merriam and Sutphen have each had a little daughter added to their family.—Among our teachers, Prince is now Professor of Semitic Languages at Columbia, Sill is Professor of History at Cornell, and Woodward has just been advanced to a full professorship at Barnard.—Goeller has moved to New York and now resides at 239 West 103d Street.—Gerald West, D.D.S., has opened an office at 170 West 85th Street.—Putnam was in New York last June on a visit for the first time in many



years.—The class has suffered a severe loss in the death of Willard Humphreys at his home in Princeton, N. J., last September.—Among our non-graduates, Baker is a lawyer at 100 Highland Avenue, Ossining; Caesar is in the banking business at Tacoma; Duffie resides at Litchfield, Conn.; Oppenheimer is in the real estate business at 206 Broadway; and A. Wiener is a physician in New York City.—The class secretary, William R. Powell, 467 Fifth Avenue, would like information about William Lincoln Elmer. He is the one man among those ever connected with the class with whom the officers are not at present in touch.

#### Class of 1898, College

M. K. Averill was married to Miss Mabel Palmer on April 23.—Dr. Lucius Bulkley is at the City Hospital.—W. W. Comstock has resigned from the Department of Physics in the University and is now with Messrs. Willyoung & Co.—L. D. Einstein, who is now traveling in Spain, has recently published a book through the Columbia University Press, entitled the "Italian Renaissance in England." He is also editor-in-chief of an important series, entitled "The Humanist's Library."—H. L. Haas has recently entered into a law partnership with David Bandler, '92.—Ernst Lemcke will be in charge of the Columbia University Press book-store next year, the contract for the book-store having been turned over to the firm of which his father is a member, Messrs. Lemcke & Buechner.—J. F. B. Mitchell, Jr., is now with Redman, Kerr & Co., Bankers.—W. B. Symmes, Jr., with Messrs. Davis

& Schreiber, has recently formed the law firm of Davis, Schreiber & Symmes.—Franklin Zeiger is registered in the School of Philosophy this year, and is completing his work for the degree of Ph.D.

#### Class of 1899, College

The activity of the Class of '99 has continued throughout the year. The class held its third reunion for the present season, which was its fourth annual reunion since graduation, on Friday evening, December 26, 1902, at the Hofbräu House, Broadway. The attendance at the dinner was exceptional, fifty per cent. of the members who graduated being present. Those who participated in the thoroughly enjoyable dinner included Ehret, Hellman, Fowler, Hopkins, Mosenenthal, Sherer, Marcus, Hackett, Wormser, Ernst, Baker, Pell, Cardozo, T. Parsons, Eldert, Fort, Tuttle, Zinsser, Giffin, Josephthal, Hinck, Harrison, Simpson, Cole, Lesem, and Mitchel.

During the evening a class meeting was held, in the course of which announcement was made of the collection of a fund for the old janitor of the College, "Dean" Singer, which amounted in all to \$99. It was presented to Singer, together with abundant material for a Christmas dinner on December 24, 1902, by Cardozo, Hackett and Wormser. Singer was deeply affected by these substantial tokens of the regard in which he is held by many of the Alumni who have appreciated his large-heartedness. His thanks were very real; and he expressed the wish that his gratitude be made known to all those who remember him.

The class also decided to publish a "class letter," and appointed a committee of three for that purpose. It is proposed to make this a regular feature annually.

The memorial fund of the class was a subject of much discussion; and at a subscription taken at the reunion, the sum of \$260 was raised. The Trustees of the fund were authorized at their discretion to devote \$500 towards a fund for College Hall.

The next assembly of '99 is scheduled for the afternoon and evening of Commencement Day, 1903. The class will meet at the Alumni luncheon and hold a reunion in College Hall in the afternoon. The annual commencement banquet will take place in the evening.

Some of the happenings of the members of the class are of interest. Hinck was married to Miss Anna Moller of Brooklyn on the evening of December 30, 1902; Bradley was married to Miss Grace Goodrich of Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 29, 1903; and Hellman will be married to Miss Hilda M. Josephthal of this city early in June. Vague rumor has reports of still others who are to join the class benedicts, T. Parsons, Moran, and Seward.—The lawyers of the class are many. Mitchel, Fort, Tuttle, McCann, Eldert, Cardozo, T. Parsons, Baker, Josephthal, Seward, Harrington, Marcus, and Miller, who graduated last June from Harvard with the LL.B. degree, are all actively engaged in the practice of their profession in this city.—Kellogg is practising at Ogdensburg, New York.—Matthew

is teaching in the Morristown High School in New Jersey; Van Name is instructor in a Brooklyn High School; Bradley holds an important position in the McClure Publishing Co.; Hopkins is a fire insurance inspector and Simpson is in the life insurance business.—Fowler, who is now a member of the firm of A. A. Fowler & Co., is also the youngest director in the Van Norden Trust Company.—Lichtenstein and Pell are the '99 representatives in Wall Street; Giffin is with the Central Realty and Trust Co. and Sherer is located in a large bank.—Ernst has been active in settlement and newspaper work; Hackett and Ropes are with Henry Holt & Co.; Harrison is still at the University working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.—Geoffrey Parsons graduates from the law school in June; Wormser receives the degree of Civil Engineer, and Mosenthal, Zinsser, and Lessem graduate from the School of Medicine.

E. A. C.

#### **Washington Alumni Association**

The first annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Columbia University, in the District of Columbia, was held on January 31 in the ball room of the New Willard. The association was formed a year ago, and since that time has held a number of enthusiastic meetings. The officers of the society are: President, John Cropper; vice presidents, R. F. Shepard, representing Columbia College, F. E. Leupp, the School of Law, Dr. L. W. Glazebrook, the School of Medicine, Bailey Willis, the Schools of Science; secretary, George O. Tot-

ten, jr.; treasurer, Dr. Marcus Benjamin. The Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, invoked the blessing. Dr. C. F. Chandler spoke upon the progress of the university, and of the founding of the School of Mines. Dr. Gallaudet, president of Gallaudet College, and a guest of the association, was the next speaker. He spoke of the sister universities, drew some comparisons, and lauded the work of Columbia. Mr. Herbert Putnam, of the Library of Congress, talked in an interesting vein of libraries in connection with universities in America. He made reference to the library owned by Columbia University and said it was one of the foremost in the country and the home of it one of the handsomest buildings in the world. Dr. Wiley, of the Department of Agriculture, an honorary guest of the association, spoke in behalf of fair Harvard, and upon the practical work of a philosopher and scientist. The navy was represented by Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, who told of the fine scientific work done by the schools of science of Columbia. Prof. W. R. Ware, professor of architecture at Columbia, who was in the Capital City as one of a jury on the decision of a competition for a Memorial Continental Hall, Daughters of the American Revolution, was present as a guest, and made some interesting remarks. The last speaker, Mr. William Dudley Foulk, Civil Service Commissioner, responded to the salutatory remarks of Dr. Chandler. The dinner was a complete success in all particulars.

#### Colorado Alumni Association

The eighth annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Columbia University in Colorado was held at the University Club, Denver, on February 7, and was attended by 23 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: William Van D. Hodges, Law, '99, President; Walter A. Jayne, P. & S., '75, Vice-President; James D. Benedict, Law, '99, Secretary and Treasurer.

#### California Alumni Association

The third reunion of this association was held at the University Club, San Francisco, on January 31, 1903, with the following members present: Swan, McLean, Sherman, Wedekind, Lewitt, Watkins, Margolis, Friedlander, Engelhardt, Aitken, Eickhoff, Kahn, Frank, Prindle, Carpenter, Stevens, Nelliss, de Ruyter, and Spencer. The report of the Secretary, which was presented at the meeting preceding the dinner, showed a membership of 60, out of a list of 177, in the territory covered by the organization.

#### Alumni Society of the Sloane Maternity Hospital

Two scientific meetings of the society were held during the year, both of which were well attended. The paper of the first meeting was presented by Dr. S. W. Brickner, that of the second by Dr. F. A. Dorman; the discussion that followed both papers was interesting and instructive and very generally participated in. The annual dinner of the society took place on April 24 at the University Club.

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The duty of the Appointment Committee, instituted by authority of a resolution of the University Council, passed April 19, 1898, is to recommend graduates of the College or University for teaching or other educational positions and to assist competent graduates to obtain such positions.

The Committee keeps classified lists of those who seek such positions, and will be glad to be informed promptly of present or prospective vacancies in positions for which college-trained men or women are eligible.

No fees are charged for any service rendered by the Committee.

Communications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Appointment Committee, Columbia University, New York City.

# Alumni Associations

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## ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

All graduates of the College may become members upon signing the roll and paying one year's dues. Annual dues, \$5; for graduates of less than five years' standing, \$2. Life membership fee, \$50. Former students whose classes have graduated, and graduates of other Schools may become Associate Members upon the same terms, upon being elected by the Standing Committee. The UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY is sent to all members of the Association without additional charge.

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R. E. MAYER, *Secretary*,  
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